THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 83 PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS

THE FREEDMEN.

Meeting at West Chester Last Evening in Aid of the American Freedmen's Commission.

Speeches by Wayne McVeigh, General Muzzy, Rev. Phillips Brooks, and Others.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 11.—This evening Horticultural Hall was filled by a large and intelligent audience, to listen to addresses by several prominent gentlemen in reference to the education of the Freedmen of the South. Some of the wealthiest families were represented, and I am constrained to the conclusion, judging from the outward demonstrations, that their hearts are in the work of the American Freedmen's Commission, under whose auspices the meeting was held. The occasion will long be remembered as being an event fraught with great interest, and will leave impressions on the heart long to be remembered. The different speakers were frequently applauded throughout their able addresses. Prominent among those on the platform were Mr. William Darlington, Mr. William Wyers, Rev. Dr. Moore, and Robt. R. Corson, Esq., Secretary of the Pennsylvania Branch of the American Freedmen's Commission.

MR. M'VEIGH'S ADDRESS.

Wayne McVeigh was called to the chair. He said he accepted with great pleasure the place to which he had been called. He was sincerely solicitous that the audience should be kept in that good humor which is so near akin to charity. He would not make any extended remarks, as he felt assured there were those present whom the audience were very anxious to hear. It is only necessary that you should hear their names, and beyond that they need no introduction, for you have known either them or have known of them long, and therefore have no need of commendation. The Rev. Mr. Cather, Gen. Muzzy, and the Rev. Phillips Brooks will address you during the course of the evening, and as nothing need be said of them, I am sure no words are needed to commend to your sympathies that great cause of Christian philanthropy in whose service these gentlemen are glad and proud to labor. Neither you nor I know or think of any reason why we should not listen to this great cause: why we should not give to it cheerfully and generously. Upon the high ground of charity, upon the low ground of expediency, upon the plain ground of an urgent practical duty pressing to-night upon the conscience of every reflecting man and in woman the Northern land—upon any one or all of these grounds this cause convinces us all that we should listen with patience to its claims. It is a cause of charity, and you and I know very well that in any true sense of ownership, none of us own anything here; that is, we have nothing we call our own, which we have any moral right to withhold from any men or woman on the earth who has greater need of it than we. It is very trite, but it is still very true, that it is not we who have all; but it is God who owns this world, and all the money, and bonds, and mortgages and everything else in it that we call property. All that we have in it is that which is intrusted to us during a certain number of years, and at the end of that time we are to go to Him and give an account of how we have used it; what we have done with it; what good result, what generous fruit it has borne in our using. When that account is rendered, there will be many items that will cause you and me deep regret and shame. There will be some from which, if we are saved at all, we will be saved as by a miracle; but every one of you know that you will be then glad and proud to claim credit for any sum, however much, your heart prompted your hand to give to this cause, for it is the cause of your own flesh and blood.

At last, through the smoke of many battles, through the blood of a great sacrifice, your eyes can see that these black men and black women are your brothers and your sisters—"blood of your blood, bone of your bone, flesh of your flesh"—claiming the common brotherhood in the common fatherhood. Therefore you must give to them out of your abundance, when they are famishing for lack of food and famishing for lack of light. Not only are these men your brothers, but they are your fellow-citizens as well; and it becomes every one of you to see that they are educated, elevated, and made more comfortable in all the manifold ways in which modern civilization can develop the comfort of communities. The negro vote will decide the next Presidential election. That is as clear as any other fact in the future history of nations. We all know that the only safe path to the ballot box comes from the school house. We all know that the safety, the welfare, nay, even the existence of this Republic in the future, not to speak of that path of glory on which the Lord seems to have destined her to enter, even her national existence, depend upon the intelligence with which the freed people of the South shall exercise the right of suffrage in the coming ten or fifteen years, and therefore it becomes every citizen, every man who loves his country, every man whose heart is warm for that America of to-day who is recovering from her sacrifice, and warms towards that grand America in the future which is to shelter that great people—it becomes every man to take care that he gives with no begrudging hand to this great cause for the care, and culture, and enlightenment, or to relieve the actual suffering of all these freed people of the South. History offers no such duty presented to any people before. Such a crowd of helpless, half-starved, wholly ignorant people thrust into the body politic, and, as it were, in a single day transformed from slaves into proud and erect citizens of the great Government of the world, it becomes us to see that as far as in us lies, they are fitted for their new life. I trust that your action to-night, and in the coming months and years when this cause will be presented to you, will be such as will leave you that best blessing of life, the consciousness of having given liberally to a good cause. The gentlemen who are with us are sure by their words to do credit to the city from which they come. Let us resolve that our works will do credit to this comfortable community in which we live. I have the pleasure now of introducing to you the Rev. Mr. Cather, of Philadelphia (applause).

REV. MR. CATHER'S ADDRESS.

That gentleman, on coming forward, said:—The position I occupy is simply one of presenting a little idea to the community of the practical working of the cause of education, so far as the Pennsylvania Branch of the Freedmen's Relief Association has to do with it. The various members of the various associations of the Union, non-denominational as well as denominational, have set themselves about solving the problem that has been presented to General Howard as a representative of the American people, by the greatest thinkers of Europe, as he states in letters and in personal inquiry to the men who are visiting this country, who have the great welfare of the European people at heart. It is this, "What can be done with the freedmen, now that they are free? Can they be educated?" Dr. McCosh states that when he was in Washington he uttered this lamentation:—"They have kept me in the Patent Office looking at things I do not care to see, and have kept me from the school examination, the very thing I came all the way to this country to see."

The people of Europe—the thinkers of Europe—feel that this problem is to be solved, and the solution of it will be the solution of the problem of the peace and the welfare of this country in the future. The various associations are working in the South until the States shall be organized, and carry forward the work as it is carried forward in New England and other parts of the northern and western sections of the country. There are now about 150,000 children and persons growing up in the schools for the freedmen in the South. They are under the care of 1405 teachers. Upon these round figures is based all the statements that may be made by the other gentlemen as to the work which is to be done. These teachers were sent from the North and West to different sections of the South and Southwest, and, opening schools, they have succeeded by their endeavors in bringing 150,000 children into them. About one-half of the teachers are supported by the various religious denominations. They send the teachers to carry forward the work of education in connection with their preaching, and thus they accomplish their mission. The Pennsylvania branch of the association have sixty-five teachers engaged in the work of educating the freedmen. The object of carrying out the plans of the association, in calling these meetings, is to enlist the sympathies of every community. In accordance with the plan, various towns, such as this, have been organizing. All denominations join together and resolve to send a given number of teachers. They have been sent forward under the care of the superintendents of the various districts, the moneys they have collected regularly is forwarded for the support of these teachers. The speaker continued at some length, discoursing about the schools, telling how they were managed and what progress the children had made, and concluded by asking his hearers to answer the appeals which these people had made to them, and then, when they went to their long home, they would hear the voice of their Father in Heaven saying, "Well done, good and faithful servant." (Applause.)

GENERAL MUZZEY'S ADDRESS.

General Muzzey was then introduced. He spoke substantially as follows:—He felt incompetent to present properly the claims of 4,000,000 of people, covering an area of square miles measured by the hundreds of thousands. "What am I that I should be their representative and plead for them. Look at the fact that there are this number of people? Is that not more eloquent than any words could be? Four millions of people crying out to you, 'Give us knowledge, that we may live!'" It is not bread they ask. It is not clothing and subsistence, or the conveniences of life; but they ask for that which will make them men indeed, and shall fit them to draw from their present title that transitionary word, "Freed," as we now call them freed men, and shall bring them into the full perfect stature of manhood, and shall fit them for citizenship not only in what my friend has so well called "the best and greatest of governments," but fit them for citizenship in that great and better country "whose head is the Lord." (Applause.)

They appeal to you to-night. They come to you to say finish your work. Through the grace of God you struck from their limbs the shackles, and destroyed the branding iron, and have thrown aside the instruments of torture and legal inequality, which, thank God, they have to day. You destroyed that; now complete your work. The great work of making a man free is very far from completing the work of making him a man. I like to go back—if you will pardon me for trespassing upon what might be called the province of my brethren here—to the example of the great Teacher. When He came to the earth He had two ends in view, or rather His mission on earth, so to speak, may be resolved into a twofold character:—First, To redeem man from the dominion of sin, and secondly, to nurture him and cultivate him into the citizenship of righteousness. I wish to see the work which God has allowed us to be the means of beginning, conducted upon the same principle. I wish first to see man redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled by universal emancipation. I wish to see him where God put him, equal before the law, ay, equal before every tribunal on earth or in heaven, and when you have taken away all artificial prejudice, all the barriers of caste and law and dislike. I want to see the work completed, and the man made a man in every sense of that greatest of words. I wish to see him rise up to the standard of manhood. How can this be done? That is the practical question not for us only, but for the whole American people. How can you make 4,000,000 of chattels citizens and incorporate them into our midst? There is but one way to do it, and that is by education; and when I say education I do not use it in that paltry and limited sense which simply means a knowledge of letters. I hold that that man is illiterate, unwise, and uneducated who, though he may be a scholar, has not habits of self-care, is not provident, and cannot look out for the future, is not industrious, is not moral. Bring them up to their full capacity, and give them freedom as you have given their limbs freedom. How is this education to be brought about? Is it to be done by the Government? I have often heard the objection that it is not the business of individuals to do it; but it is the business of the Government of the United States. I grant you that in one sense it is, and I will give you my reasons briefly for it. In the first place, the Government of the United States acts to-day upon the freedmen through an institution known as the "Freedmen's Bureau." It is a necessity of the times, I admit, but an institution which I don't think any American citizen, with his opinions of individuality, with that feeling which all American citizens have the ambition to take care of themselves, would wish to see a perpetuity. They do not wish it to be permanent. They are willing that it should do its temporary work. Its officers are continually changing. They are shifting about from day to day, subject to the calls and caprices, or the prejudices, I might say, of the Executive; and education can only go on where the teacher is permanent, and where the doctrine inculcated is inculcated again and again. It is line upon line and precept upon precept, and there is nothing, as we all know who know anything about schools, so detrimental to a school as to be constantly changing its teacher, and this is precisely what is done under the Freedmen's Bureau. Its very nature is transitory. It is an outgrowth of the exigencies of war. I believe it will cease as soon as the Southern people, white and black, awaken to a sense of their obligation to each other, and their allegiance to the United States, and co-operate, restore, and reconstruct on a firm and proper basis our nationality. So thinking, I cannot believe that the Government is the best source. I have every respect for an army officer, the man who gives up the comforts which he may obtain in civil life, for the wild and rather unsatisfactory life of an army officer. But I believe there is no army officer who will claim that the qualities which distinguish teachers, particularly of the freedmen, are possessed to any alarming extent by army officers. (Laughter.) One of these qualities is self-reliance, and the man who graduates at West Point has very little of that quality. He relies upon routine rather than self. I think that you and I, my friends, had something to do with the cause of slavery. We personally suffered it. We suffered it by our ballot, by our inaction, and by our forgetfulness of the rights of man. We permitted it, and I believe that upon us should be laid the duty to a large extent of personally repairing the injury we have done.

The speaker then referred to the noble work performed by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions in the late war. They received their supplies by contributions of the people, and the medical department of the Government could never have attended the wounded as they were attended to by these Commissions. One took care of the temporal welfare of the soldiers, and the other, in connection with this, looked after their eternal welfare. If it had not been for the noble women and the noble men who aided them, many of the men would have gone to that sleep from which they would never have awoke, who are to-day worthy American citizens. (Applause.) The work of educating the freedmen, then, is to be done best by the efforts of individuals co-operating, and we must always co-operate if we would make our efforts of avail. We care not what the outward creed may be. All that we ask is that there shall be the love of God and the love of man. All who have these characteristics can stand upon our platform, and we welcome them as co-laborers. "When Christians of different denominations get to working for something to benefit their fellows, how quick they forget the differences of their creeds, and only find those parts of their creeds upon which they all agree! Let us forget that in which we differ, and find that in which we agree, and upon that basis let us act. The speaker entreated them, in conclusion, to send men and women to these people, who are glad, willing, and anxious, and long with prayerful eyes to receive and welcome them, and profit by their instruction. He appealed to his hearers, by every principle of political economy, and by every principle of Christian duty, to see that these people are educated.

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS' ADDRESS.

Rev. Phillips Brooks was then introduced. He felt proud that he could say a few words in behalf of the freedmen. If there is anything a man rejoices in it is in speaking a word, whenever he has an opportunity, in favor of doing good. Mr. Brooks then related the story of the first negro who, having run away from his master in rebeldom, was taken into the tent of General Butler, who said he was contraband of war, and that was the origin of the word "contraband," which has been incorporated into our dictionaries. The work of educating the negro has been going on since the Emancipation proclamation of January 1, 1863. It was then that the slave's chains were struck off and slavery ceased to be an institution in this country. We have in times past believed that slavery as it existed in our country was a wretched, a fearful wrong. We believed in anti-slavery long ago. We were Abolitionists almost from our cradles, and we began to see, when we were able to distinguish between right and wrong, that slavery was wrong. If we believed that then, now is the time to show the reality and thoroughness of our belief, and carry on the work of freeing those men who are yet slaves, although personally free. Take a man in the Fejee Islands; he is a free man when his limbs are not bound: by his muscular force he puts himself upon a level with his neighbors. But it is different with the free man of Virginia. He is not free in mind, only in body: and a man is not really free unless he is free in both. This race is only six years old. The only years of their life worth counting are those in which they have been standing in the true light of freedom. There is something remarkable in the way in which they have adapted themselves to their new life. Schools are needed to educate them. It costs but $600 to maintain a school; and a community like this could easily subscribe $3600, which would put in operation six schools. There was a time when the men and women were ashamed to stand up before their fellows, and in reply to the question—"What have you done for the cause of your country?" say "I have done nothing;" and there is not a man or woman within the sound of my voice who could get up and say, without being ashamed of it, that they did nothing for their country in the hour of her struggle of right over wrong.

In the peroration of his address the speaker exhorted his hearers to go forward in the good work of educating the negro, and to work for the salvation of their country and the cause of Christ.

A collection was then taken up, and about $350 realized. Many expressed a desire to contribute larger amounts, and in order to facilitate its collection, Mrs. William F. Wyers, Mrs. Davis Reece, Miss Hannah Paxson, and Miss Virginia Wright were appointed a Committee to wait upon them at their places of residence.

The meeting then adjourned.

Aid for the South—Letter from General Sherman.

A large number of clergymen and other prominent citizens of Chicago have called a meeting to provide means for assisting the destitute of the South. An invitation to Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman to attend elicited the following reply:—

CHICAGO, April 8.—Dear Sir:—I cannot be present at the meeting, but I know that the people of the South are in want, and the charitable cannot do a better act than to supply food and clothes to our fellow countrymen until they have time and season to provide for themselves.

W. T. SHERMAN, Lieut.-General.

—A statue of Adam Smith has lately been executed by M. Gasser, an artist of Vienna, from the only two existing portraits. A small *fac-simile* of it is now on exhibition at the reading-room of the Bodleian Library.

EUROPE.

WAR IMMINENT.

COUNT BISMARK "DEMANDS" NAPOLEON'S REASONS FOR ARMING—THE EMPEROR TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE—AN INSTANT CESSATION OF HIS PREPARATIONS REQUESTED.

BERLIN, April 11.—Count Bismark, the Prussian Premier, has just despatched an energetic diplomatic note to Paris, in which he demands to be informed of Napoleon's reasons for the sudden arming which is taking place.

The Count asserts that France will be held responsible for the serious consequences which may ensue.

Count Bismark at the same time asks for the instant cessation of the warlike preparations of Napoleon.

PRUSSIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

RASTADT, April 11.—The Prussian garrison stationed in this fortress has been reinforced by two regiments. Rastadt is a strongly fortified town of Baden, near the right bank of the Rhine, fourteen miles from Carlsrwhe.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

STUTTGART, April 11.—Orders have been received here from Berlin, and transmitted to the principal railroad stations in Wurtemburg and Baden, to forward cars along the lines to places designated for the transportation of cavalry horses therefrom.

PACIFIC ASSURANCES PROMULGATED IN FRANCE.

PARIS, April 11.—The *Moniteur* this morning contains an editorial on the European situation, the tone of which is pacific and tranquillizing.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS AT THE POINT OF DEATH—THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE THEATRE.

LONDON, April 11.—The Princess of Wales, daughter of the King of Denmark, is lying at the point of death in consequence of the effects of the disease of her knee joint—sometimes said to be a rheumatic affection—which showed itself so suddenly just before her late accouchement. It is feared that the performance of a surgical operation on the bone of the knee is absolutely necessary, but the royal sufferer cannot endure the pain consequent on the remedy, and she is too weak to have chloroform safely administered. The news relative to the exceedingly dangerous condition of her health is carefully kept from the public. The Prince of Wales, her husband, haunts the theatres of the city as usual.

THE FENIANS.

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF CONDON THE CHIEF INFORMER OF THE QUEEN.

DUBLIN, April 11.—Patrick Condon, General-in-Chief of the Fenian Army of Liberation, and who planned and directed the late campaign in Ireland, has turned informer for the Government, and is not to be prosecuted for high treason. General Condon appeared in the field during the rebellion under the alias of "General" Massey. Condon has been assured that he will not be indicted by the Crown.

THE MILITARY POWER OF FRANCE.

From an Article in the Union, by the French General Trochu.

The new law for the reorganization of the army makes the following dispositions:—Contingent voted annually (ordinary amount) 100,000 men; with the duration of service in the active army five years, the legal service to count from the date of incorporation. Duration of service in the reserve, three years, with authorization of marriage during the last year. In this system, which fixes the term of service, active and reserve, at eight years, the increase of one year, as referable to the seven required by the law of 1832, is compensated for by the reduction of two years in the term of active duty. The whole economy of the plan rests on the conviction I feel that five effective years of service, with a well-prepared programme of education and instruction, will amply suffice in France to form, even for the special corps, excellent soldiers. Eight contingents of 100,000 men do not give, as might be supposed, a total of 800,000.

Each of them, by the force of circumstances too long to be here enumerated, undergoes considerable reductions, and the amount of the land army in the eight contingents (after rigorous reductions) would scarcely exceed	670,000
To that figure (considered as a minimum, must be added that portion of the army not recruited by the calls—minimum	50,000
Total effective	720,000
Or say in round numbers (to avoid mistakes) not in line before the enemy, but simply the effective force	700,000
To find the amount of troops disposable before the enemy, I make the enormous defalcation of	150,000
Representing the garrisons of Algeria, the corps or portions of corps which remain at home during the war, etc., and I thus obtain the definite figure of	550,000

This last estimate represents the mass of combatants who will, if necessary, pass the frontier. If we suppose the pre-existence of the solid elements of constitution and organization which I have already enumerated (good finances, special corps prepared, arsenals well supplied, depots fit for use), we arrive at this result:—That France can easily and effectively form five armies of more than one hundred thousand men each.

ARMED PEACE IN EUROPE.

The Belgian War office having instituted an inquiry respecting the armaments which are going on in Europe, the following information has been obtained:—

FRANCE.—480,000 Chassepot rifles are in course of manufacture, the greatest portion to be finished before the 1st of March, 1868.

PRUSSIA.—The needle-gun and rifled-cannon system to be maintained. The gun manufactories are very busy in completing the stores for the arsenals. 1,100,000 breech-loading steel barrels have been ordered since the war.

AUSTRIA.—The alteration of 600,000 guns on the Wanzl principle; 300,000 to be completed by the end of the year.

RUSSIA.—600,000 guns are being converted on the Carle principle (a modification of the needle-gun). 300,000 will be ready by the beginning of next year. Nine hundred breech-loading cannons are in course of construction to complete the field batteries.

DENMARK.—The Chambers have voted a large sum for the conversion of the present guns into breech-loaders, but the model gun has not yet been decided upon.

HOLLAND.—The conversion of the present arm into guns on the Snider principle.

ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, GREECE.—The breech-loading gun adopted. Spain and Greece have ordered cannon from the manufactory of M. Krupp, of Essen, in Prussia.

BELGIUM will continue the use of the rifled Prussian cannons adopted in 1864, and will bring into use the breech-loading small arm.

SOUTH GERMANY.—Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt adopt the breech-loading gun, on the understanding that the system may be changed if the experiments which are going on at Munich are not found to be satisfactory. The Prussian rifled cannon is preferred, and large orders are in course of execution.

ENGLAND.—150,000 Enfield rifles are already converted on the Snider principle; 350,000 guns of the same kind will be ready in the course of the year; 1000 guns are being converted every day in the Government manufactories; 426 rifled cannons of various calibres will be manufactured by the end of the year.

THE FEELING IN LUXEMBOURG.

The *Avenir National* has the following:—

"A letter from the town of Luxembourg informs us that the persistent reports of a cession to France are causing the most profound emotion in that place. At first the public were incredulous, but various unequivocal symptoms forbid a longer denial that there is something the matter. Men attached to the Government are incessantly going and coming from Luxembourg to the Hague, and from the latter to Paris. Notice has also been taken of the arrival of functionaries from the neighboring French departments. These gentlemen pay visits to families of distinction, inform themselves as to the disposition of the population in respect to the French Government, and as to the chances which the vote of a plebiscitum for the annexation would have been in its favor. The superior officers of the Prussian garrison seem sufficiently disposed to believe that their Government would consent on certain conditions to abandon the occupation of the place. It must be remarked that in the Northern Parliament Count de Bismark has made a reserve of the future as to the possession of the Grand Duchy. He is not, therefore, tied down to anything."

RECONSTRUCTION.

General Ord's District—Proclamation by Governor Humphreys.

We find the following proclamation by the Governor of Mississippi in the Jackson *Clarion* of the 6th instant:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, Miss., April 6.—Whereas, much painful anxiety and apprehension exist in the public mind, resulting from the passage of the "Military bill" by Congress, and the general order of General Ord in assuming the command of the "Military District of Mississippi and Arkansas;" and whereas, in some instances the regular administration of the State Government has been unsettled to such an extent as to cause some of the officers of the State to suspend the functions of their offices, and many citizens are hesitating, while others refuse, to pay their taxes, upon the assumed ground that the tax collectors are not 'competent officers,' and therefore are not authorized to receipt for the same: and as other evils and irregularities may arise from the uncertainty that exists as to the duties and responsibilities of officers and citizens of the State in their present situation; therefore, I deem it proper to make known that the act of Congress commonly called the Military bill recognizes the civil existing government of the State. It is true it is declared to be provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same. But until a change is made in accordance with the provisions of this law, I hereby give notice to the civil officers of the State that their relations and responsibilities to the Constitution of the United States, to the State of Mississippi, and to the people remain unchanged: and they will be held to a strict accountability for the performance of their duties, in carrying out the provisions of the laws, for the maintenance of the civil government, and for the full and ample protection of all classes of inhabitants of the State, both white and black, in all of their rights of person, property, liberty, and religion. And I further advise and admonish all good citizens and inhabitants to sustain the civil officers in maintaining the peace, order, and security of society, to deal justly and indulgently with each other, and in their political helplessness to devote themselves to pursuits of industry, and to the production of those necessaries of life for which they are so dependent upon the markets of other States, and to offer no resistance to any steps that may be taken in the reconstruction of the State by the military authority of the United States, except such as may be authorized by the courts, under the Constitution of the United States. Military power may become intolerable only when it is placed in the hands of the vicious and unjust, which, happily, is not the case in Mississippi. The "Military bill" makes no provision for the support of the civil government. Taxes must be collected by the civil officers to support it and to pay its debts, and whenever any changes are made, either in the civil officers or the duties required of them, timely notice will doubtless be given, and duly promulgated.

B. G. HUMPHREYS.

By the Governor:—
C. A. BROUGHER, Secretary of State.

MEXICO.

Prospect of Horrible Distress in Vera Cruz—The Imperial Commander Abandons the Cause—A General Dissatisfaction Likely to Follow—Probable Speedy Fall of the City, Etc.

VERA CRUZ, April 1.—Since my last, of March 30, there have been some little changes here. The enemy still remain outside the walls, and have materially rendered us uncomfortable by cutting off the old supply of water from the Laguna, and in consequence we are relying upon a spring inside of the wall, which is exhaustible, and must soon fail us. Our market is completely bare of meat and vegetables, and we are looking for worse times.

There has been a serious disagreement between the Imperial Commissioner and General Gomez, commanding the Imperial forces in Vera Cruz, which has resulted in the resignation of the latter officer, and his abandonment of the cause. He will sail to-day, it is reported, by an English steamer for Havana.

It is rumored that the disaffection will extend to other military officers high in authority, and arose from a disagreement as to whether an imbecile Mexican who deserted should be summarily shot to death or not. The Imperial commission thought not. The military commander favored immediate sacrifice, and, not being sustained, gave up his command. It is said that desertions are constantly occurring from the Imperial garrison to the Liberals, and many look for an early occupation of the city by the latter troops. It is reported that Puebla has been taken by the Liberals. As I close this, prisoners are being taken to the harbor for removal to San Juan de Ulloa or Yucatan.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Match for the Championship of California and $10,000 in Gold Between Dooney Harris and Tommy Chandler—The Fight Interrupted by the Authorities.

SEVENTEEN MILE HOUSE, NEAR SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The prize fight for the championship of California and a purse of $10,000 in gold, between Dooney Harris, of New York, and Tommy Chandler, of this State, was to have been decided to-day; but when the pugilists and their friends reached the battle-ground the authorities interfered and prevented the conflict. The fight will, however, certainly come off as soon as a locality convenient for the purpose can be selected.

The excitement regarding this event is intense, the "fancy" from all parts of the Pacific coast congregating to witness the contest. An amphitheatre, accommodating five thousand persons, had been erected on the ground, and seats sold at fabulous prices. The San Jose Railroad ran special trains, and every kind of vehicle was in use, carrying the throng of people to the fighting ground.

Parliamentary Prize-Fighters.

Commenting on Mr. John Morrissey's entrance into Congress, English papers remind their public of the fact that the immediate predecessor of Lord Houghton in the House of Commons was Mr. John Gully, who, early in life, was one of England's celebrities in the prize ring. Mr. Gully, by-the-by, made an excellent and very useful legislator. He fairly earned and enjoyed the respect of all England through the manner in which he discharged his public duties. We may not inappropriately add that no other new member became more popular with the House at the last session than Mr. Morrissey, whose entire demeanor in the Hall was a model of gentlemanly dignity, frankness, and modesty. While entirely unobtrusive, he was among the most attentive of the members, and displayed an amount of practical sense and tact in legislating that would have done infinite credit to members of a dozen years' experience in the Hall.—*Washington Star.*

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 12.

Gas Explosion in the City Post Office.

The City Post Office here is supplied with gas manufactured from gasoline on the premises. This morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, there appearing to be some obstruction to the machinery, James H. Kennedy, the Treasurer and Superintendent, accompanied by H. H. Doubleday, formerly of Binghamton, N. Y., and L. B. Moss, clerks in the office, went into the basement-room, where the gasometer is located, to examine into the cause of the difficulty. They carried a light with them, and as the flame came in contact with the unconfined gas, an explosion occurred, and these gentlemen were at once enveloped in flames.

Mr. Kennedy, as soon as he could recover his presence of mind, ran for assistance, while Mr. Doubleday, although his own clothes were on fire, remained to assist in suppressing the burning clothing of his companion, Mr. Moss. The last named is badly, perhaps mortally, injured. The others, though burned in the face and hands, are not, it is believed, internally affected. The explosion was like that of gunpowder. It jarred a fourteen-inch wall thirty or more feet from the gasometer to such an extent as to detach the plastering, and blew open a locked door, splintering the wood. The unconfined gas only exploded—that in the gasometer was not affected.

The Appointment of Registers in Bankruptcy.

It is alleged here that the appointment of Registers in bankruptcy was imposed upon the Chief Justice through the influence of Speaker Colfax, with a view to kill him as a candidate for the Presidency. It is certain that Mr. Chase opposed the provision with all his own influence, and all the outside pressure he could command, and that, being at last compelled to perform the task, he is in no very agreeable mood. Undoubtedly the duty is a delicate one, and from the fact that there will be at least twenty candidates for each place, the selection of the one who is to have the appointment will be considered invidious by the other nineteen; and the Chief Justice will, therefore, of necessity, as "seen by a man up a tree," make nineteen enemies where he makes one friend. This, it is said, was the view taken of the result by those concerned in putting up the job. It is consequently expected that Mr. Chase will be as considerate and crafty in the matter of the appointments as the position will admit of, and that he will attempt to make a trump card out of the power intended to injure him. It is certain that he who proposes to outwit Salmon P. Chase must needs be wise as a serpent and wary as a wizard.

Presentation of Queen Victoria's Portrait to Mr. Peabody.

The presentation of the portrait of Queen Victoria to Mr. George Peabody, it is understood, will be private and informal. It is thought that the remarks to be made on the presentation of the portrait will be sent to Sir Frederick Bruce along with the portrait. Nothing is known at the British Legation as to when the portrait will arrive, but as soon as it does notice of the fact will be given to Mr. Peabody, who will receive the valuable gift from the hands of the British Minister at the residence of the latter in this city.

The Trial of Surratt.

It is becoming very doubtful whether Surratt will be tried at the present term of the court, notwithstanding the fact that his counsel, Messrs. Bradley and Merrick, have repeatedly stated their readiness to proceed. It is said Attorney-General Stanbery is not prepared to proceed to trial yet, and is anxious for a postponement till the next term. It is even rumored that grave doubts are entertained as to whether there is a sufficiency of legal evidence on which to sustain the charges of which he is accused.

Paymasters Appointed for the Five Southern Military Districts.

The following is the order from the Paymaster-General's Office, issued to-day, appointing Paymasters for the five Military Districts, and publishing their instructions:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 10, 1867.—Ordered—That the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, by the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 30, 1867, be disbursed under the direction of the Paymaster-General, and that he assign an officer of his bureau in each of the five military districts to make such disbursement, under regulations to be prescribed by the Paymaster-General and approved by the Secretary of War.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR NO. 56.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 11, 1867.—The Secretary of War directs that, in carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867, General Orders Nos. 10 and 13, 1867, and the joint resolution of Congress approved March 30, 1867, the disbursements for the expenses of carrying into full effect the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," shall be made by and through officers of the bureau designated for that purpose. To this end the following detail and assignment is hereby ordered:—

First District—Headquarters Richmond, Va., Paymaster T. H. Stanton.

Second District—Headquarters Columbia, S. C., Paymaster J. W. Nicholls.

Third District—Headquarters Atlanta, Ga., Paymaster E. D. Judd.

Fourth District—Headquarters Vicksburg, Miss., Paymaster P. P. G. Hall.

Fifth District—Headquarters New Orleans, La., Paymaster Nicholas Vedder.

Each officer above designated will report in person, without delay, to the General commanding the district to which he is herein assigned. He will at once, by conference with the General commanding the district, and subject to his approval, make a detailed estimate for funds to be used in this special service, to embrace the period of one month next ensuing, and thereafter make in like manner further timely monthly estimates for such sums as may be required for the execution of same acts of Congress. The estimate will be made in detailed tabular form, stating the commencement and expiration of the period embraced in the estimate, and setting forth specifically by the headings the purposes for which funds will be required, the amount under each head, and the total amount signed by the paymaster, and countersigned as approved by the commanding General. The estimates will be transmitted to this office for the confirmation of the Secretary of War, which had, the necessary requisitions will issue, and remittances be made through the Treasury, as in ordinary cases. No disbursement of this fund will be made except upon the written order of the General commanding the district. The vouchers in all cases must be in duplicate, according to the practice of this Department, one to be retained by the paymaster, the other to be transmitted to this office for the settlement of his accounts. Each voucher must show on its face the distinct purpose for which paid, and must be receipted by the person entitled to the payment. Returns of all payments should be made monthly to the Paymaster General, accompanied with abstracts and vouchers. The abstracts, by the headings, as in the case of the estimates, must show the nature, purpose, and amount of each voucher, so that the footings of the columns will show the total paid for the several purposes. The abstracts must be certified by the Paymaster in usual form and countersigned by the commanding General as examined and approved by him. It is presumed that the duties herein required will necessarily occupy but a small portion of the Paymaster's time. They will, therefore, not be relieved from the regular duty of paying troops in their respective districts. In keeping and making up their accounts and returns, the several Paymasters assigned as aforesaid, are directed to keep the two classes of disbursements entirely distinct. Separate and independent abstracts and accounts current for each class must be transmitted in separate packages, the envelopes marked so as to indicate the nature of their contents.

B. W. BRICE, Paymaster-General.

Threatened Money Panic in Richmond.

Information received here from Richmond to-day, states that in the House of Delegates to-day, the bill making certain bank depositories of public money being brought up, Mr. Baldwin, the Speaker, said he had learned that during the recess certain officers of the banks which are depositories of the public money in the city of Richmond, had been attempting to create the impression that the act of the Legislature providing for the payment of the interest on the public debt could not be executed, and had threatened a financial crash in this city if the money of the State was withdrawn from the depositories. He hoped the bill would be recommitted, with instructions to the Finance Committee to investigate where any officers of the institution had been guilty of the alleged misconduct. Whatever they might do, the banks should be taught that the public credit shall not be tampered with. At the suggestion of Mr. Crump, Mr. Baldwin agreed that the bill should be committed to the Committee on Banks, with instructions to inquire whether any depository of public moneys, or any officers thereof, have been guilty of any impropriety in connection with the proposed payment of interest upon the public debt, or any attempt to obstruct such payment or otherwise to impair the public credit, and that the said committee have authority to send for persons and papers. The Richmond banks, by the bill referred to, would be deprived of the use of the funds required to pay the State debt and a percentage of two and half per month.

Popular Meetings in Virginia.

A radical paper in Smyth, county, Virginia, in its issue of to-day says:—

The Congressional Union citizens of this county having been prevented, by the unwarrantable interference of others, from carrying out the objects contemplated by the meeting which was called to assemble at the March court, it is recommended that all the members of the party meet at the Court House on the 13th day of April, for the transaction of such business as may be presented for the action of the meeting.

In Russell county a meeting of Union citizens was recently held, at which the following resolutions were adopted—

Resolved, That we appoint delegates to a Union Convention, to be held in the city of Richmond, April 17, 1867.

Resolved, That they be instructed to unite all true Union element of the State, if possible.

On motion, Mr. William Dickerson, a member of the General Assembly, and James S. Bayse, Jr., were appointed to represent the Union men of Russell county in the above named Convention.

Armed State Forces in Richmond.

A despatch from Richmond to-day says, notwithstanding the order of General Schofield, disbanding all military organizations, there is now in that city an armed force, known as the "Public Guards," which was reorganized by the present General Assembly, which made an appropriation of $40,000 for their expenses. Their duty at present amounts to nothing more than to guard the penitentiary, which can easily be performed by the military without any tax on the impoverished people. Gov. Pierepont has always been opposed to this organization, on account of its comparative uselessness and heavy expense. It had, previous to the war, been keep in existence on account of fears of an insurrection among the negroes, and was used to guard the armory. These necessities no longer require a State guard, and are amply provided for by the Military bill. It is said that General Schofield will, upon the arrival of some troops, shortly expected, disband this supernumerary organization.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 87¾; Reading, 99¾; Erie Railroad, 55⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 69½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 91½; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 68; New York Central, 100½; Cumberland preferred, 28; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 94⅝. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109⅝; do. 1864, 107⅝; do. 1865, 108; do. new issue, 107⅝; Ten-forties, 98; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105½; Money, 7 per cent.; Gold, 136⅝.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........................APRIL 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............52 | 11 A. M..............64 | 2 P. M..............66

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig R. Sheppard, Beaston, Fernandina, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig J. W. Spencer, Whiting, Trinidad, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Regina, Webber, St. John, P. R., Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr E. A. Conant, Foss, Belfast, via Holmes' Hole, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr M. Holmes, Tapley, Bangor, J. E. Bazley & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, 4½ days from Havana, with sugar, etc., to T. Wattson & Sons.
Br. ship Goshawk, Lawson, 43 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to P. Wright & Sons.
Schr P. A. Saunders, Carroll, 6 days from Charleston, with lumber and old iron to captain.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Princeton, Wells, from Providence.
Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, from Norwalk.
Steamer W. C. Pierpont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamtug America, Virdin, 12 hours from Delaware Breakwater, having in tow ship Goshawk. Passed off the Brown, brig Milo, from New Orleans for Barcelona, in distress, bound to Philadelphia for repairs; off the Middle, barque Lizzie Raymond, from Liverpool, and a foreign full-rigged brig, coming up under canvas. Captain Virden also reports ship Washington, hence for La Paz, having gone to sea at 4 P. M. 10th instant.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 10—7 P. M.—Weather very black to-day, and at intervals could not discern the Breakwater from the beach.

There are a few light schooners at the Breakwater, among which are the Ellen Forrester, from Winter Point, and R. S. Warren, from Belfast, both for Baltimore; and S. A. Reed, from Portland for Washington.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barques Tubal Cain, Durkee, and Union, Heard, for Philadelphia, were loading at Trinidad 30th ult.
Barque Templar, Sherman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 4th inst.
Brig E. D. Barnard, Crowell, hence, at Matanzas 4th instant.
Brig Cheviott, Whitney, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 27th ult.
Brig Eliza B. Emery, hence, at Cienfuegos 30th ult.
Brigs E. Allen, Allen, and Fidelia, Stone, for Philadelphia, were loading at Trinidad 30th ult.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, hence, at Matanzas 4th instant.
Schr B. F. Folsom, Orlando, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 30th ult.
Schrs Jas. Allderdice, Jackaway, and R. E. Pecker, Sherman, hence, at Boston 10th inst.
Schr M. G. Farr, Moloy, for Philadelphia next day, at Trinidad 30th ult.
Schrs Clara Davidson, Jeffries, and Northern Light, Ireland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 10th instant.
Schr S. A. Hammond, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 10th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Arrived, steamship City of New York, Tibbetts, from Liverpool.
Steamship Helvetia, Thompson, from Liverpool.
Steamship St. Laurent, Bocande, from Havre.
Steamship Mercedita, Smith, from Puerto Cabello.
Steamship Moro Castle, Adams, from Havana.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, from Richmond.
Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, from Richmond.
Steamship Glaucus, Godfrey, from Boston.
Ship America, Morse, from Manila.
Ship R. L. Lane, Amidon, from Liverpool.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Turkey in Europe—The Latest Phase of the Eastern Question.

From the Herald.

In our Paris letter, published on Wednesday, we gave the programme of a movement for the further disintegration of the Ottoman empire, originating in the lands between the Danube and the Balkan, where the Moslem power can least bear to be put to any new test. The programme is simply a project for the revival of the kingdom of Bulgaria, extinct since the fourteenth century — an ancient Christian power, overwhelmed and borne down by the original irruption of the Turks into Europe. It thus proposes to read backwards the melancholy chapter of modern history that made a great Christian population the slaves of a barbarous race, and to commence the reconstruction of that part of Christendom at the point where the sword of the fanatic stopped all progress. The particulars of the programme merely indicate points in the constitution of the projected realm; but these points are significant of the nature of their origin. They show that the project has grown up in the wide-spread influence upon the people of a great recent example—the success of Hungary in demanding from her tyrannical ruler a separate national organization and government. Hungary is made the model for the establishment of the new power. Just as Francis Joseph must be crowned King of Hungary, so the Sultan must be crowned King of Bulgaria before he can legitimately rule; and he must rule also through a minister and a national Bulgarian Parliament. We are told that the Servians, Montenegrins and Greeks are leagued with the Bulgarians for the support of their demand, and that its denial will inevitably be followed by violent measures. Its acceptance would itself be a great revolution; and thus, in either event, we appear to be on the eve of a remarkable change in the political and social condition of one of the most interesting portions of Europe—the border land of centuries of struggle between opposing creeds and races.

Whether the establishment of a new kingdom, including a portion, perhaps all of European Turkey, and sure to be soon independent of the Padishah, is to be the accepted solution of one of the most troublesome of political problems, time only can tell; but the case is one that presses for settlement, and a settlement must soon be found. Moreover, according as that settlement is good or bad, so will Eastern Europe be disturbed or at rest for a century to come. The wonderful strength and the great necessity of Russia will bear down the scale against the ideas of the Western powers. Russia is ambitious of maritime development and naval greatness. Peter stamped that tradition ineradicably upon her policy when he became a ship carpenter. Frozen up through half the year in her northern extremity she requires a southern outlet through the Euxine, and will have it. That is a part of the inevitable future, and Russian preponderance in the Mediterranean will be the result. France and England stopped this once by force of arms. They cannot do it again. Let France move now and she will find that a united Germany of fifty millions of people is her next-door neighbor, and is in close alliance on this very point with Russia. Let England move, and India is gone. Russian military posts are established within striking distance along the whole Indian frontier, and any undue expression of British sympathy with Russia's foe will deprive England of the vast wealth of her Asiatic empire. She "has given hostages to fortune," and must look on with folded arms. In view of all this what part should the Western powers take in this present movement. They should encourage by every means the setting up of this new kingdom. The continued domination of the Sultan in Europe furnishes the pretext that Russia wants. So long as her movement can take the shape of intervention for the protection of oppressed Christians it will commend itself to the prejudices of Europe and all will be easy; but a Christian kingdom, ruling all the lands from Hungary to Greece, will be a bulwark against her, and her first great difficulty.

The War Panic.

From the Herald.

Public securities here, as well as abroad, have been unreasonably affected by the result of the negotiations for the purchase by France of the duchy and fortress of Luxembourg. It turns out that Holland has no right to sell either, and even if she had, Prussia occupies the fortress with her troops, and as possession is nine points of the law, the Dutch prudently refuse to conclude the bargain. France cannot well make a *casus belli* of this; but if she were disposed, she is not ready to do so. Her new plan of military reorganization will take at least twelve months to complete, and Louis Napoleon is not fool enough to enter upon a campaign against Prussia, strengthened as she now is, until he is prepared at every point. A second military failure, following close upon that of Mexico, would destroy his prestige with the French people and probably lose him his throne. It is all very well for the purposes of stock operators to start such an alarm, but a great many things may occur before it has a chance of realization. France is no more in a condition than Prussia to commence a contest fraught with such tremendous consequences. The revenues of both have need of nursing, and it would be an act of supreme folly on their part to provoke an expenditure which would burden them with debt for half a century to come. Still there is no reckoning on what the ambition or fancied necessities of a ruler like Napoleon may drive him to. There is only one thing on which we can count in his regard, and that is that he will not provoke a European war until he is prepared for it, and that will certainly not be within a period which should exercise any present influence upon our stock market.

The Reconstruction Law in the Supreme Court.

From the World.

It is understood that the Mississippi application for an injunction will be argued in the Supreme Court to-day. We suppose that not even Judge Sharkey himself has any sanguine hopes of the success of his application; but if there were one chance in a thousand, he would probably feel bound to make the attempt. If the law cannot be defeated by this method, it can be defeated by none; for long before a repeal is possible, the law would have spent its force. It would have expired by the completion of the new State organizations.

As between political agitation for repeal and an application to the Supreme Court, a sound judgment would unhesitatingly prefer the latter. Even if the advocates of repeal could carry every election, in every State, from this time forward, this full measure of political success could not effect the repeal of the law short of four or five years, owing to the long terms of the Senators. One-third of the present Senators go out at the end of two years, another third at end of two more years; and supposing the forty-second Congress to meet at the regular time in December, 1871, we could hardly expect the repeal before 1872. But long before that time (unless the Supreme Court interpose), the States will have been reorganized and admitted, and the law have expired by its own limitation. Political agitation for repeal would therefore be nugatory. No reasonable choice remains but between frank submission and an application to the Supreme Court. It is creditable to the South that opposition to so abominable and oppressive a law takes this mild, orderly, and peaceable form.

The Supreme Court will probably decide that the question is political, and that it has therefore no jurisdiction. For any practical result, the Court might as well affirm the constitutionality of the law as to disclaim jurisdiction. The law will continue to be enforced all the same whether the Supreme Court refuse to set it aside on one of these grounds as on the other. If, as it seems to be generally supposed, the prayer for injunction prove fruitless, there are circumstances in the political situation which may partially reconcile the applicants to their ill-success after they have discharged their consciences. The Supreme Court cannot put an injunction on Congress, and forbid it to exercise acts of legislation until it first admitted the Southern members. Matters could not, therefore, be much mended, and might, in some respects be made worse, by a judicial decision setting aside the law. Congress would be enraged and stiffened, and would make the most offensive use of such of their powers as the Supreme Court cannot reach. Each of the two Houses is as much a court of last resort in deciding on the qualifications and admissibility of its members, as the Supreme Court is in deciding questions purely legal. As there is no constitutional authority to review their action in excluding members, they would shut out the Southern States indefinitely, and could not be called to account. It is well known that all the recently-appointed judges are Republican, the retirement of most of the Southern members of the Court at the beginning of the war having created vacancies for Mr. Lincoln to fill. Some of the conservative judges are far advanced, and in the ordinary course of nature cannot remain long on the bench, and there is a law forbidding any new appointments till the number is reduced to seven. If the present law should be set aside, matters would revert to the same state they were in before its passage, and Congress would hold on awaiting a change in the character of the Court. As soon as this should take place they would revenge themselves by the passage of a worse law, if worse be possible. With the prospect, the almost certainty that things would take this turn, the Southern people will have no great cause to grieve if the Supreme Court disallow Judge Sharkey's application, as it probably will. They long ago had ample opportunities to know, in the Dred Scott case and the fugitive slave decisions, how little the Republican party care for the judgments of the Supreme Court. There is no real remedy for the existing evils but in putting the party out of power; which can be soonest done by prompt reorganization and bringing the Southern vote into the Presidential elections.

The Perils of Maximilian.

From the Times.

Our Government has acted commendably in interceding with the Republican authorities of Mexico for the personal safety of the Emperor Maximilian. The Austrian Prince has been for some time in a very dangerous position. It can hardly be said that he holds any part of Mexico besides Vera Cruz, Queretaro, and the Capital. The former place he holds by the most uncertain tenure. There is a Liberal force outside the city, and there are hardly anybody but Liberals inside; and it only requires such a contingency as may happen at any hour to put both city and fortress into the hands of Juarez. Things are not better in the capital; and it is only through martial law that he is able to maintain even the semblance of authority there. His presence at Queretaro with such an army as he possesses may be proof of his spirit and courage, but it is no security for his fortunes. The defection of any one of his generals, (with all of whom defection is a commonplace affair), or a successful movement on the part of the Liberal force which confronts him, may leave him any day without a feet of Mexican soil on which his life is worth a moment's purchase.

The recent shocking action of some of the Liberal Generals, and especially Escobedo, shows that there would very surely be quick work made with Maximilian, if caught, unless the authority of Juarez, to whom our Government has appealed, were interposed in his behalf. It is not at all unnatural that the Mexican Liberals should feel greatly exasperated against the Imperialists. The miseries of the French war of invasion have been experienced by every Mexican, and the atrocities of such monsters as the French Dupin, were of a kind certain to be followed by retaliation. But inasmuch as our Government never ceased to remonstrate against French outrages, it has now a right to remonstrate with the Mexicans who would retaliate.

We have a right, moreover, to intercede with the Mexicans in behalf of Maximilian, on the large ground that it was the power of our Government which expelled the French from Mexico. Had we not taken part with the Mexicans, the French would have annexed their whole country as an Imperial province, and the French mode of pacifying Algiers shows the means that would have been adopted of dealing with recalcitrant Mexicans. From all this we have saved Mexico; and our word must therefore be authoritative when we interpose in behalf of the unhappy Prince, whose fortunes and misfortunes have certainly not been of his own making.

It would be as well, however, for Maximilian's friends to urge him to take speedy advantage of this interposition, and not delay his departure till destruction overtakes him.

What We Get by the Treaty.

From the Tribune.

The Russian Treaty has been made public, apparently without authority. In the first article the boundaries of the ceded territory are defined; in the second is transferred to the United States the title of all public property, with the exception of the Greek Churches, which are to remain the property of their members; in the third, it is stipulated that the inhabitants, excepting uncivilized tribes, shall, after three years' residence, be admitted to citizenship of the United States, while the Esquimaux and Indians shall be subject to our authority; in the fourth, the formal terms of the exchange are defined; the fifth provides for the withdrawal of Russian troops; in the sixth, the cession of territory and dominion is declared to be free and unincumbered by any reservations; and in the seventh, the date of ratification is fixed.

It is at least a satisfaction to know that the treaty binds our Government to no more than the payment of a certain sum in gold, and the admission of Russian settlers to citizenship, and that any slight value the cession may have is not lessened by reservations in favor of British hunters and traders. To share the questionable advantages of the territory would be to yield them entirely, for there are some things which are too small to be divided. But though this is theoretically a satisfaction, practically it would have made no appreciable difference to the people of this country if all the traders in North America had been given equal rights in the territory by the treaty. In the deserts of Russian America the hunters around the Geart Bear Lake will care little for the 141st degree of west latitude. We simply obtain by treaty the nominal possession of impassable deserts of snow, vast tracts of dwarf timber, frozen rivers, inaccessible mountain ranges, with a few islands where the climate is more moderate, and a scanty population is supported by fishing and trading with the Indians. Virtually we get, by an expenditure of seven millions in gold, Sitka and the Prince of Wales Islands. All the rest is waste territory, and no energy of the American people will be sufficient to make mining speculations in the sixtieth degree north latitude profitable, or to reclaim wildernesses which border on the Arctic Ocean. We may make a treaty with Russia, but we cannot make a treaty with the North Wind, or the Snow King. A glance at the map will show that this mighty acquisition, with the exception of a few islands scattered along a mountainous and sterile shore, lies above the sixtieth degree, and is divided into nearly equal portions by the Arctic circle. Ninety-nine hundredths of Russian America are absolutely useless; the remaining hundredth may be of some value to the Russians who settled it, but is certainly not worth seven millions of dollars to a nation already possessed of more territory than it can decently govern, and burdened with debt. On the contrary, it is certain that the expense and trouble of a Territorial government—or six governments, as we hear Mr. Seward proposes—in this distant and inhospitable land, would far outweigh any advantage from its codfish or bear skins. To Russia it was an incumbrance; to us it would be an embarrassment, and by the next session of Congress we trust the folly of the purchase will be made so plain that the House will refuse to make the necessary appropriation.

The Ball Rolling.

From the World.

The returns of the local elections which we printed on Wednesday show great Democratic gains as compared with those of last year. Albany, which gave only 533 majority for Hoffman, elected a Democratic Mayor by over 1600 majority; and in Lockport, which gave a majority of 107 votes for Fenton last fall, the Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor by 270 majority, and three aldermen and three supervisors of the four of each that were chosen.

Local elections were also held in several cities and towns in New Jersey, the results of which are given in the subjoined table, with figures where we have them:—

	Dem. Maj., 1867.		*Rep. Maj.* 1867.
New Brunswick	160	Belleville	56
Hoboken	128	Bloomfield	5
Harrison	12	Livingston	—
Trenton	235	Milburne	38
West Milford	50	New Providence	30
Hudson City	311	Paterson	122

In most of the places carried by the Republicans their majorities are less than those obtained by them at the preceding election, while the Democrats in several instances increased their previous majorities. The returns that have reached us from New Jersey are quite meagre, though sufficient to indicate that the Democrats have made substantial gains.

Those who have not yet learned "the lesson of Connecticut," should devote a little study to the returns of the city election in Hartford last Monday. In 1865, in a total vote of 3955, the radicals carried the city by 309 majority. This year, in a total vote of 4738—the largest vote ever cast in a city election in Hartford—the Democrats gained a majority of 565, and elected four out of six aldermen, and sixteen of the twenty-four Councilmen. Leading radicals confidently expected that this election would be a repudiation of the Democratic State success of April 1, but the Democrats actually added one hundred to their majority of the preceding Monday, suggesting the propriety of quoting a pet phrase of radicalism, that "revolutions never go backwards."

The Next Great Step.

Editorial correspondence of the N. Y. Independent.

Down here in the Delaware Water Gap the majestic cliffs are just now clad equally with winter and with spring; not yet having put off their snow, but already putting on their green. In to-day's universal sunshine the streams glitter, the sheep are silver-fleeced, and the school-children's faces are glorified. I am at this moment looking out of my car-window on a bevy of these youngsters at their noon recess—the girls dressed in old and faded calicoes, patched and picturesque, the boys bareheaded, and playing leap-frog. The cattle—those half-human beings—are standing idle in the fields, gazing at the merry children, and hungering for sweet clover. If I were an artist, I would paint these almost cloudless clouds, and send you a dreamy picture instead of a prosaic letter. The tardy larks ought to be here to spread their wings for a flight into such a sky; but those prudent birds have not yet returned from the South—perhaps in view of the backwardness of reconstruction. Meanwhile, here is a positive flavor of nutmeg in the air—wafted, I think, from Connecticut. I have been smelling it ever since the 1st of April.

O backsliding Connecticut! A few minutes ago the newsboys brought the *Tribune* into the car, and my eye fell on a statement by Governor Hawley concerning the recent election. "It has been the curse of the Republican party," he says, "that it has permitted certain men in the State to act as its leaders who have cared only for its offices, and not for its principles; and the influence of these men has continually eaten away the pith and manliness of the party." Truer words were never spoken—nor by a truer man. And, although the defeat of a gallant and noble gentleman like Governor Hawley carries with it a necessary touch of sorrow to the legion of his friends, yet, on the other hand, the dishonor which the Republican party of Connecticut brought upon itself two years ago was altogether too great to be overlooked by that Nemesis which men call poetic justice; and so the discomfiture of the 1st of April must be regarded by just men as one of the inevitable revenges brought round by the whirligig of time.

Governor Hawley is right. The Republican managers of Connecticut have been eminently cowardly; and some of them eminently treacherous. Two years ago, after a Republican Legislature had submitted to the people of that State a just and honorable proposition to enfranchise about two thousand negroes, the Republican leaders, with Senator Dixon at their head, conspired to defeat this measure at the polls. A State in which parties are so equally divided that the majority whether one way or another, has latterly been less than a thousand, nevertheless decided against negro suffrage by a majority of more than 6000. An analysis of the vote showed that 5000 Republican voters were recreant to their duty—mainly by withholding their ballots from a proposition which they themselves had submitted to the ballot-box. This mingled cowardice and treachery of two years ago was the sole cause of the defeat of April the first. For everybody knows that not all the money in the purses of the rich Democratic candidates could have purchased the election of Mr. English, if the negroes of Connecticut had been allowed to vote for Governor Hawley. At the close of Governor Buckingham's term the Republican party of Connecticut, had it chosen to exercise its strength, was abundantly strong enough to secure impartial suffrage. But it chose instead to insult its black-faced brethren, and refuse their alliance.

A party, therefore, that thus deliberately cripples itself by cutting off its own right arm deserves after it overthrow but little sympathy. A party that betrays its allies is justly defeated by its enemies. A party that crushes the negro deserves to be trampled on by the Democracy.

Henceforth, let cowardly Republican State committees who flount the watchwords of freedom on their banners, and yet at the same time commit outrages upon their own fellow-citizens, take notice that the Republican party can no longer smite the negro without wounding itself.

The true men in Connecticut who did their duty in 1865 have reason to be proud of their stand in 1867—even though they were too few in numbers to win the day. A man like Gov. Hawley counts it more honor to bear the banner of Justice, even though he be beaten under it, than to have borne any less noble standard, even though he had won a victory. With never-failing plainness of speech, the Governor always demanded the right of suffrage for the negro, and always proclaimed himself willing to stand or fall by this issue. He has now been unhorsed, but will mount again, and renew the battle. And his party are yet to shake Connecticut.

I trust the whole nation will discern a lesson in this defeat. It is this—If, without the negro vote, the Union party cannot prosper in a Yankee State, how can it prosper without the negro vote in the Southern States?

The policy of negro suffrage, therefore, is clearly seen to be the only policy for the national welfare. But just as clearly is it seen that the policy of negro suffrage is needed not only on the Gulf, but also in New England.

What, then, is the next step in the progress of reconstruction?

The answer is plain: We must make impartial suffrage the rule and practice of the Northern as well as the Southern States.

Fellow-countrymen of the North, give a new and kindly reconsideration to this vital question!

Meanwhile, as the railway water-boy—the Ganymede of the train—has just brought to my dusty fellow-passengers a pailful of cold water, I here drop my lead-pencil, end my letter, and wait my turn at the tin-cup—to drink to a new amendment of the Federal Constitution, which shall secure to every American citizen, black and white, North and South, the American citizen's franchise.

HATS AND CAPS.

S. Oakford & Son
28 S. Eighth St.
above Chestnut.

HATTERS.

SPRING STYLES
GENTS' DRESS HATS,
LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY STYLES,
SUITABLE FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW READY,
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. 3 13 1mrp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRANG'S SUPERB CHROMOS

EQUAL TO OIL PAINTINGS.

Consisting of the Group of Quails, Little Chickens, Duckling's, Victory, Winter Crowned Wren, Ruby Wren, Piper and Nut-Crackers, the Awakening, the Sisters, American Gem Landscapes, 15 kinds; Scripture Texts, Mottoes, etc.; Album and Sunday School Cards, Sea and Wood Mosses, Butterflies, Autumn Leaves, Roses, etc. etc. A splendid assortment for sale by

G. W. PITCHER,
Dealer in Albums, Photographs, Pictures,
And Manufacturer of Frames of all styles,
3 29 1m] NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

All the New Books on hand as soon as issued.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Have opened, at their NEW STORE,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

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STEELES FAMOUS SHOW CARDS No 718 MARKET ST.

F L O R I S T
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 lmrp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG,
Of the U. S. Military Asylum,
AT AUGUSTA, MAINE,
Will receive applications for admission into the HOME, at his Office
NO. 123 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
UNTIL SATURDAY, 13th INST.
Applicants must bring discharge papers and certificates of dentity.
4 4 8t] JAY COOKE, MANAGER.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 429 WALNUT Street (second story), on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at which an election for directors will be held. W. MOONEY, Secretary.
4 6 9t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage;" approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.
4 6 t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE PARK.—Persons desiring to subscribe to the stock of this great institution can make their returns to the OFFICE, No. 523 MINOR Street, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst. Personal application may be made at the office, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, 15th inst., inclusive. Shares $10 each.
4 3 11t] CHARLES C. WILSON,
Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdale Park.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—"A DEED without a name." Parents desirous of beholding their offspring reach a vigorous manhood, with mind untainted and faculties undiminished—or of preserving them from a mine of hidden destruction—a worse than living death, will find an able coadjutor in these celebrated remedies.
Sold by all Druggists. 4 6 smf s4t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes.* Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

WANTS.

$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted $25.—Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address
H. HALL & CO.,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
4 6 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 8] Three doors above Walnut.

ROOFING.

R O O F I N G.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

R O O F I N G.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

"THE NOVELTY."
THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER
HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made.
Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
S. MACFERRAN,
SOLE AGENT,
4 3 1mrp] NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wfm3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1]4p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 25]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 193m

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·75.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
1 26 m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT,
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA.
Oysters and Meals at all hours. 4 5 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday afternoon, the usual day.

The lobby attendance was limited. The weather outside was too pleasant, and the usual lobby members were sunning themselves upon the toadstools in Independence square. This was the business transacted.

Select Branch.—President Spering was in the chair; a quorum present.

A voluminous batch of private petitions were presented. They mainly ask for facilities of gas and water, paving and grading. They were referred to committee.

Mr. Pollock offered a petition for the opening of Twenty-eighth, and other streets, in the Twenty-sixth ward; also, one for permission to erect a wooden building at Sixteenth and Fitzwater.

One was presented for the construction of a sewer at Seventeenth and Fitzwater. This is named as a special claim, as it is necessary that a culvert should be run from Seventeenth street to Twenty-fifth.

A note was received from Frederick A. Graeff, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Water Works, relative to leasing, for refreshment purposes, the house at Fairmount garden. Mr. Graeff suggests that the mansion may be needed by the city before the end of a year.

Mr. Hodgdon offered a resolution that the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be authorized to rent the refreshment saloon at Fairmount at such rate as he may deem proper, and for such time as he may consider that the Water Department can dispense with its use. This resolution passed.

A resolution was offered that the contract for supplying iron pipe for the city be awarded to R. D. Wood & Co., as thus:

For 4-inch pipe, 12 feet long, $70 for 2240 lbs.
For 8, 10 and 12 do, " 67 "
One-half of 6-inch pipe, (advertised for,) $67 00.
" " " " 71 50.
Branches, sleeves, &c., 4 cents per pound.

Mr. King objected in earnest terms. He said that he had received credible information that a lower bid had been made, and he wanted a little light on the subject.

Mr. Hodgdon admitted that this was the case. A gentleman last year having the contract failed to perform it. His place was burned down, and he could not fulfil his contract. His time was extended, and when the pipe did come it was of much inferior quality. Besides this, there was much delay and disappointment, because the streets were prepared to receive the pipe.

Mr. Shermer explained that the difference in the cost of the pipe last year, between the two lowest bidders, was but $200. The city had lost a great deal more than that, first by delay, and second, by the inferior quality of the iron.

Mr. Smith said that this was the first time he had ever heard that Mr. Middleton's pipe was of inferior quality. But the extension given to him by Councils has not yet terminated. Councils dealt hardly with him. In the midst of his calamity he went out and bought pipe, that he might fulfil his contract. If it was of inferior quality, he obtained the best he could.

Mr. King claimed that Mr. Middleton's bid is $2200 lower than that of the Messrs. Wood, and the Committee is bound to give it to him. He has filed ample security, and has ground for action against the city in case the contract is not awarded to him. Mr. King earnestly urged a reference or recommittal of the subject to the Committee on Water.

Mr. Cattell explained that he was one of the committee who awarded the contract to Mr. Middleton. He was now in favor of giving it to Mr. Wood, because he did not believe that Mr. Middleton could by any possibility fulfil the contract. He had encountered misfortune, and for this the speaker was extremely sorry. But the city wants the pipe very badly, and the contract should be given to the person best able to fill it. Mr. Middleton is virtually released from his late contract, and it is not well for the city to render itself liable to a second disappointment in the same manner.

After a long debate a note was received from the Chief Engineer, explaining that, even with the cash difference against it, the offer of Mr. Wood was the most advantageous for the city. Mr. Middleton has not yet recovered from his disaster, while Mr. Wood is all ready to begin the work. Besides, the pipe should be cast vertically, and this Mr. Middleton is not able to do.

The matter was recommitted.

A note was received from the City Solicitor relative to the extension of Fairmount Park, reporting the late setting aside by the District Court of the award made by the jury of damages on the extension of the park to the owners of the property to be taken. He suggested the appointment of a new committee to settle all claims before new legal proceedings shall be commenced.

Mr. Wagner moved that a joint special committee of three from each Chamber be appointed to adjust all these claims.

Mr. King said that four out of six of the jury in that case had been impeached by the Court. He would not take the judgment of that jury. The awards made that were low were very low; those that were high were very high. The one was as unrighteous as the other. What was the cause for the low awards the speaker could judge. The cause for the high awards was equally palpable. The speaker thanked the City Solicitor for his sincerity, but he (Mr. King) would not serve upon such a committee, and hoped that none of his brethren in the Chamber would do so.

Mr. Kerr thought that a committee of Councils could best do this duty, because, after all, the entire Councils would act upon the matter.

A motion to postpone, and make the subject the special order for next meeting, was not agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

The bonds of Messrs. Hill and Smith, street contractors, were released.

A petition of the West Philadelphia Fire Company, that they may cross this side the Schuylkill in case of fire, was referred.

A bill to pay sundry long pending claims against the city was passed.

Mr. Hodgdon reported the condition of the City Treasury, as follows:

Cash balance on hand April 1, 1867,		$1,241,311 26
To payment of interest on city loans, - -	$664,255 13	
To payment of U. S. fund securities, -	236,357 03	
To payment of sundry claims, - - -	340,699 10	—$1,241,311 26

A resolution instructing the Committee on Surveys to inquire as to the expediency of constructing a culvert over Cohocksink Creek, and opening Columbia avenue, was referred.

A batch of police appointments were then confirmed.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution that the Commissioner of City Property erect a fountain in each square, of half an acre in extent, and one foot deep, for the special use of Young America.

Mr. Smith read an extract from some newspaper, which he said embodied his views. Such fountains exist in Paris, and in them the children sail their boats or miniature ships, bearing the flags of all nations.

The subject was referred to the Committee on City Property.

The resolution withdrawing the request to the Governor not to sign the South Street Bridge bill was called up.

Col. Page said that he owned much real estate in South street, near Nineteenth. It would be much enhanced in value by this movement, and so would all the property in the city. The city had sadly neglected this portion, which has no outlet save the miserable Penrose Ferry Bridge. Yet the speaker would never vote for the erection of this bridge outside of the city authority, and given over to jobbers and speculators. He could well understand how such jobbers and railroad companies should advocate the building of the bridge, no matter how it is done.

Mr. Kerr said he had authority direct from the Governor's lips to say that he would veto the bill unless Councils directed him to do otherwise. He will do in the matter exactly as Councils desire. If Councils stand firmly, this bridge will not this year be built, and the treasury will have a little rest from the proposed phlebotomy.

The subject was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution to advertise for a supply of tramway, gutter and other stone, for the use of the Highway Department, was adopted.

A series of bills from Common Council, for small matters of paving and grading, were concurred in.

A resolution to dismiss James Boyd, superintendent of Penn Square, for his course upon the Fairmount awards, upon which he was a juror, was introduced.

Mr. Stokley moved an indefinite postponement, against which Mr. King earnestly protested. Mr. King said that he was willing to draw a veil over the misdemeanor, but the Courts had impeached him, and to a man who was false to his oath as a juror, after such a decree by the Courts, no such amenity could be granted. Mr. Boyd, being in the employ of the city, did a double crime. He was false to his oath as a juror, and, as an employe of the city, should at once be dismissed.

Colonel Page entirely agreed with Mr. King, providing that what Mr. King supposes be true. He would not vote to remove Mr. Boyd from his employment until he had a chance to defend himself. The speaker would rather punish the rich man who offers a bribe than the poor man whose poverty, not will, induces him to take it.

Mr. Barlow said that Boyd was anxious that the case should come before the courts, where he might defend himself.

Mr. Barlow seconded a motion to postpone indefinitely, which was agreed to by a vote of 15 to 6.

The ordinance relative to fast driving cattle through the streets was concurred in.

The ordinance relative to laying the Nicolson pavement in certain streets was referred to the Committee on Highways.

No other business of importance was transacted. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—Common Council met at three o'clock, President Marcer in the chair.

Communications were received asking for water pipe on Filbert street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street; the re-pavement of Morgan street; a change of precinct house of the eighth division, Eleventh ward; for a culvert on Pearl street, Fifteenth ward; for water pipe on Woodland street, West Philadelphia; for a market-house on Girard avenue, between Third and Apple streets; the paving of Filler street, Nineteenth ward; for paving and water pipe in Eighth street, from Dauphin to Germantown road, Twenty-first street, and the grading of Carey street, Twenty-Twenty-second ward.

These were all referred to the standing committees.

Mr. Wagner moved to reconsider the vote by which the proviso of October 28, 1865, to lay water pipe on Township Line road, the pipes when laid to be used for no private purpose, was repealed. The Chamber agreed to reconsider, and the question was then laid over for a third reading.

A petition for a culvert on Cohocksink creek was presented. Also, eight petitions from owners of property near Mill creek for a culvert in that locality. These were referred to the Committee on Surveys from Common Council.

Mr. Potter, Chairman of the Committee of Finance, presented an ordinance to pay road damages in opening Church street, Twenty-second ward, four hundred dollars; to pay bill of printing for the Supreme Court, one hundred and five dollars; and for costs in the suit of the city against Mason, Roberts and Voy, three hundred and fourteen dollars and twelve cents.

These were severally passed.

Also, to discharge the committee from the consideration of a resolution to appoint an additional clerk in the Board of Health office. The committee reported negatively and were discharged.

Mr. Ray, Chairman of the Highway Committee, submitted resolutions instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to advertise for proposals for tramway, gutter and crossing stones necessary for the use of the city for 1867.

Mr. Harper objected to the reception of such a report from the committee. A committee has no right to originate business.

Mr. Kay said that he had been instructed by the committee to present the resolution, but he would withdraw it from the committee's report, and individually offer the resolution.

Mr. Harper moved a reference to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Potter hoped not. The committee had considered the matter, and had unanimously favored the advertising for stone. The committee had urged the Highway Department to advertise for stone, but they had refused, on the plea that if advertisements invited proposals, the Department could not control awards, and a Democrat might get the contract.

Mr. Billington advocated prompt action. The other committees of Councils, excepting the Committee on Gas, have supervision of the expenses of their respective departments. Why should the Highway Department make their contracts without advertising?

The motion to refer was ignored.

Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Conrow, Eager, Earnest, Evans, Harper, Little, F. Martin, Ogden, Oram, O'Neill, Palmer, Shane, Simpson, Stockham, Stokes and Willits—17.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Billington, Cameron, Driesback, Gill, Hancock, Haney, Harrison, Henszey, Hetzell, Littleton, W. D. Martin, Mershon, Myers, Potter, Ray, Shoemaker, Smith, Tyson, Wagner and Marcer, (President)—21.

Mr. Harper moved to postpone the matter one week.

Mr. Potter rose to object, but Mr. Marcer announced that the ordinance to create a loan for one million eight hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of the Lansdowne estate, and to pay deficiences, was the special order of the day at four o'clock.

Mr. Marcer said that the question before the Chamber was the excision of the one hundred thousand dollar clause for the erection of a house of correction.

Mr. Simpson inquired if the loan could not be continued in the bill, and the wording "house of correction" changed to "enlargement of the county prison."

Mr. Marcer ruled otherwise, stating that the city could not change the wording of a loan bill after it had been advertised.

Mr. Hetzell argued in favor of continuing the loan for the House of Correction. people demand such an institution, and Councils, if they longer tinker with the subject, will deny the people their wishes.

Mr. Littleton doubted the propriety of the City Solicitor's opinion in reference to the building of the House of Correction. [This opinion was given in our Council report of last week—Reporter.] He considered that the power to appropriate money implied the right and authority to erect all buildings necessary for public purposes.

Mr. Wagner said that the law appointing the Board of Commissioners to erect the house of correction specially directs that the means therefor must be raised by a loan for twenty-five years. Councilmen must not allow zeal to run away with discretion.

Mr. Potter said that he would join in erecting a house of correction, and procure the means of doing so by the legal process named. But the other items in the loan bill should be passed, and the house of correction can be erected afterwards by means to be obtained.

The motion to strike out the one hundred thousands dollars was disagreed to, and the ordinance passed.

The resolution of Mr. Ray was resumed and passed.

The report of the Highway Committee was resumed.

Mr. Ray presented resolutions to grade Reese street, from Dauphin street to Susquehanna avenue; for board sidewalks on Hancock street, Chelton and Willow avenues, and Dewey's lane; to pave Norris, Twelfth, Letterly, Garden and Reese streets; to open Boyer street, Eighteenth ward. These were all agreed to.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution that as in the case of the award to the owners of property at Fairmount Park, it was evident that James Boyd endeavored to unjustly obtain money, the Commissioner of City Property be directed to remove James Boyd from the post of superintendent of Penn Square.

Mr. Palmer desired to know if Mr. Ray was positive of the identity of the man?

Mr. Hetzell said he had been a member of the recent committee of inquiry into the awards, and that the juror and the superintendent were the same. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Billington, from the Committee on Police, reported an ordinance to extend the prohibition of the law against the erection of wooden buildings in the built-up portions of the city, to that portion of the Twenty-eighth ward south of Allegheny avenue and east or northeast of Ridge road. Passed.

Mr. Stockham, chairman of Committee of Port Wardens, reported affirmatively the ordinance to prohibit the erection of wooden sheds on Delaware avenue or the river front, between Callowhill and Almond streets.

Mr. Potter, chairman of the Committee on Schools of Common Councils, reported in favor of the appropriation of four hundred dollars to the Boys' High School for repairs. Passed.

Mr. Harper offered a resolution that as soon as the injunction against the city is removed, the Commissioner of Highways be directed to advertise for contracts to remove the railroad tracks from Broad street, between Olive and South streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Palmer offered an ordinance requiring all passenger railway companies to walk their horses from twenty feet on the inner side of a crossing to twenty feet on the other side, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, and also requiring companies to have guards or screens before each wheel. A motion to refer to the Committee on Railroads fell. The section relating to screens was stricken out. The ordinance then passed.

Mr. Hancock introduced a resolution requiring all railway companies, within sixty days, to pave the space between their tracks with the Nicolson pavement, the Commissioner of Highways, in the non-compliance of the railroad companies, to have the streets so paved at the expense of the companies.

Mr. Hancock said that the travel on the tracks was so great that the stones between the rails are now worn to the smoothness of glass. The footing is so slippery that horses can scarcely draw the heavy loads to which they are daily subjected. Justice to the horses requires this legislation. The subject was referred to the Committee on Law, to ascertain if Councils have the right to carry out the spirit of the resolution.

Mr. Potter offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Highways to require passenger railway companies to keep the paved streets on their routes in repair from curb to curb. Agreed to.

Mr. Palmer offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Law to report an ordinance prohibiting the passage of horned cattle through the city in the day time. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans introduced a resolution allowing owners of property on Broad street, from Willow to Jefferson streets and Oxford street to Columbia avenue, to pave twenty feet in the centre of the street with the Nicolson pavement, and the remainder of the street with Belgian blocks, the property holders bearing the expense. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Wagner introduced a resolution calling upon the Committee on Health to inform the Chamber by what authority night-carts were emptied on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, below the Reading Railroad coal branch.

Also, a resolution of inquiry why the contracts of the Board of Guardians for coal for the Almshouse were not awarded to the lowest bidder.

Also, instructing the Commissioner of Highways to report the cost of the toll-gates in the city, and the removal of the same. These were all referred.

Also, that whereas, the growing wants of the city require the removal of the county prison and the almshouse, a joint committee of three be appointed to report the cost of the purchase of Petty's Island for the removal of the county prison and almshouse thither.

Mr. Simpson moved to amend by adding "Petty's Island or any other suitable location."

Mr. Hancock also moved to amend that the committee incur no expense. These were agreed to, as was the resolution.

Messrs Wagner, Tyson and Conrow were named the committee.

Mr. Harper presented a resolution to remove the hack stand on Ninth street, below Walnut. Agreed to.

A resolution to meet in joint convention next Thursday at five o'clock P. M., to elect a building inspector, introduced by Mr. Simpson, was agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley moved to proceed to second reading with the sewer bill. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley moved to refer it to the Committee on Surveys of Common Council, in order to include the petitions received during the present session. Agreed to.

Mr. Wagner then called up the bill repealing the law allowing private parties to use the water pipes on Township Line road.

A debate followed between Mr. Simpson and Mr. Wagner, which ended in the indefinite postponement of the matter.

Select Council matter came up.

The resolution to appoint a committee of three in regard to Fairmount park was indefinitely postponed.

The ordinance to pay certain claims passed. Adjourned.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CONVENTION.—A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in relation to the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Convention, which is to be held in this city on May 28. In the absence of the President, ex-Governor Pollock, who was not in the city, George Cookman, Esq., was called to the chair.

It was also resolved that the meetings of the Convention should take place at the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that a circular should be sent to each pastor and Sunday School superintendent in the city, desiring their co-operation in furnishing suitable entertainment for the delegates while in the city.

It was also resolved that one or more large gatherings of Sunday School children should be held during the sitting of the Convention, in the largest hall that could be obtained in the city.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—The following-named persons were admitted to the Hospital yesterday:—

George Bolen, colored, aged fourteen, residing in Quince street, with a painful wound in his head, occasioned by being thrown from a horse at Fifteenth and Walnut streets.

John Ennis, aged thirty-three, who resides at Sixteenth and Culbert streets, with a severe wound in his hip, caused by being impaled on the spear of an iron fence, which he was attempting to cross, at Laurel Hill.

Isaac Quinn, colored, aged thirty, who resides in Quince street, with his foot much crushed by a piece of railroad iron falling upon it at Willow street wharf.

John Buckley, aged twelve, who resides at Greenwich Point, very badly bruised about the hips by a slop cart running over him. None of his bones were broken.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the Young People's Association of the Broad Street Baptist Church was held last evening. The church was crowded with persons interested in the movement, and the proceedings were highly interesting. During the evening addresses were made by Rev. G. D. Boardman, D. D., Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Rev. R. S. Tharin, and the pastor of the church, Rev. P. S. Henson.

SHAD.—The shad fishermen on the Delaware shores are making pretty good hauls, though the weather is too cool and the winds too high for very successful fishing. The supply in our markets is nevertheless fair, and prices have been much reduced within a few days.

FALL OF A STACK.—The large stack connected with the steel works on the Reading Railroad, near Nicetown, blew down yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock. Fortunately, no one was injured, though a large number of workmen were about at the time.

MR. BULLOCK has had one of his legs amputated below the knee. The accident which lately befel him made this necessary. Considering his age (53 years), amputation is more or less attended with danger; and late last night he was considered in a critical condition.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES.—At the Chesnut, this evening, Mr. Murdoch appears in *The Stranger*. The engagement of this distinguished artist has been so successful that he has been induced to remain with us one week longer. To-morrow afternoon Mr. Murdoch will appear in the *School for Scandal*. In the evening the *Inconstant; or, The Way to Win Him*, will be presented.

At the Walnut, for her benefit, Miss Lucille Western will perform her great *role* of "Nancy Sykes," in *Oliver Twist*. Mr. George H. Clarke will play "Bill Sykes."

At the Arch, Mr. Edwin Adams appears in *Clairvoyance* this evening, which new play is produced with new scenery and a great cast. It is an excellent and very exciting play. The houses have been crowded all the week.

At the American the usual variety performance takes place this evening, and a gift matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon.

CONCERT HALL.—Mr. Theodore Tilton, the accomplished editor of the *Independent*, will deliver a lecture on Monday evening next on the subject of "The Corner-stone of Reconstruction," before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Society of the Colored People of Pennsylvania. Professor Philip Lawrence will recite Read's poem called "Sheridan's Ride," and the "Black Swan" will sing previous to and at the close of the lecture.

THE GERMANIA AT MUSICAL FUND HALL.—The following is the programme for to-morrow afternoon:—

1. Overture—"La Gazza Ladra" (by request) G. Rossini
2. Adelaide (by request)..........L. Von Beethoven
3. Waltz—"Myrtle Wreaths" (by request) J. Strauss
4. Meditation (by request)....................Seb. Bach
5. Overture—"Freischuetz"......C. M. Von Weber
6. Selections from "Faust" (by request) C. Gounod
7. Galop—"Greeting to my love".....G. Michaelis

TO RENT.

TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, situated on FRANKFORD Road and WASHINGTON Avenue, with fine grounds and beautiful shade trees. House has ten bed-rooms, and is replete with all modern conveniences; also, a stable attached. Second and Third Streets Railroad cars run past the place. Price, $950 per annum. Apply to
JOHN W. KESTER,
4 8 mwf3t* No. 2844 FRANKFORD Road.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMmer months—a splendid stone House, beautifully situated, on FRANKLIN Avenue, near Frankford road. House contains eight bed-rooms, and is replete with all modern conveniences. Price, $100 per month. Address, JOHN W. KESTER,
4 8 mwf3t* No. 2844 FRANKFORD Road.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to MARY LAKEMEYER,
3 29 tf Administratrix.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	5·26	MOON RISES	1·41
SUN SETS	6·36	HIGH WATER	8·38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
GEORGE N. TATHAM, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
ANDREW WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 23
Germania	Southampton	New York	Mar. 27
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 29
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 30
Celta	London	New York	Mar. 30
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	April 2
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	April 2
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	April 3
Mississippi	Havre	New York	April 3
FOR EUROPE.			
Arago	New York	Havre	April 12
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Germania	New York	Hamburg	April 13
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 13
Great Eastern	New York	Havre	April 16
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 13
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	April 13
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	April 13
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	April 13
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	April 20
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Antelope, Chadwick, Wilmington, N. C., D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Dacotah, Partridge, Portland, Hammett & Neal.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Brammel, McCalton, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig Cora, Roberts, 23 days from Nevassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, 70 hours from Charleston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Gen Grant, Shropshire, from Brandywine, in ballast to captain.
Schr Anna Virginia, Lewis, from Dorchester, in ballast to J. T. Justus.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Rogs, from Washington, in ballast to captain.
Schr Expedite, Rackett, from New York, with cedar to order.
Schr Sarah and Mary, Truax, 1 days from Dover, Del., with corn to James Barratt.
Schr J. L. Heverin, Hollingsworth, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Goshawk, from Liverpool; barque Lizzie Raymond, from Liverpool; and one brig, unknown.—Reported by Mr. H. H. Church, pilot.

ARRIVED AT CHESTER.

Brig Mary G. Goddard, Goddard, from Matanzas, with molasses to J. Baker & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, hence 2d, at Liverpool 27th ultimo.
Ship Island Home, Wiswell, hence, at Antwerp 27th ultimo.
Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence, at Havana 6th inst.
Barque Cornwallis, Allen, hence, at Flushing 27th ultimo.
Barque Arbutus, Knowlton, hence, at Flushing 27th ultimo.
Brig Haze, Hall, hence, at Portland 9th inst.
Brig Sarah, Coombs, hence, at Galveston 1st inst.
Schr Annie Grieve, for Philadelphia in 3 days, at Mayaguez 25th ult.
Schr B. K. Vaughn, Powell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 8th inst.
Schrs M. H. Banks, Haley; E. Doran, Jarvis; C. E. Raymond, Frink; and Rebecca and Frances, Rich, hence, at Boston 10th inst.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Fuller, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 22d ult.
Schr Jos. B. Johnson, hence for Newport, at New York yesterday.
Schr C. Moore, Ingersoll, for New York, sailed from Newport 9th inst.
Schr Mary, Rogers, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Althea, Godfrey, for Cuba, sailed from St. Thomas 25th ult.
Schr Kalma, Lambert, for Delaware Breakwater, at St. John, P. R. 3d inst.
Schrs P. Price, Otis, and L. Maull, Bates, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, hence, at Georgetown 8th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The United States Supply steamer Putnam is ashore on the point of Sandy Hook.

Barque Augusta C. Small, at Boston 9th inst., from Cienfuegos, reports:—April 6, lat. 37 30, lon. 71 04, saw a vessel bottom up, painted brown; could not make out any name, as it was blowing fresh at the time, and the sea was constantly breaking over it.

Br. barque Wavelet, Kline, at Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro, reports:—Feb. 1, when towing past Fort Santa Cruz after sunset, was fired at, and detained until next day, and fired at again, and compelled to land at the fort and pay a fine of twelve milreis, and go back to Fort Vilaganhon, and get the password of the day.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE
IN AID OF THE
SUFFERING SOUTHERN PEOPLE,
Under the auspices of the Amusement Committee of the Southern Famine Relief Fund Organization,
WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867.
THREE GREAT COMPANIES,
including all the Members of
DRAMATIC CORPS
OF
THE ARCH STREET THEATRE,
THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
AND
THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THREE GRAND ORCHESTRAS.
THREE SPLENDID PLAYS.
THREE POPULAR STARS,
AND
A BRILLIANT CONSTELLATION
OF
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC TALENT.
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
NO EXTRA PRICE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN
AT
PETERSONS' BOOK STORE,
NO. 306 CHESNUT STREET. 4 11 3t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
PAREPA-BRIGNOLI TROUPE.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Madame Parepa Rosa in her great impersonation of LUCIA.
Signor Brignoli..........................Edgardo
Signor Fortuna..........................Ashton
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY
At 2 o'clock, and positively last appearance of the Artistes.
Admission, $1 to all parts of the house. No extra charge for reserved seats.
REPETITION OF "NORMA."

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIMI
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.
CARL ROESE'S
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
On which occasion he will have the valuable assistance of
MADAME CLARA BRINKERHOFF,
(her second appearance in Philadelphia),
MISS AUGUSTA ROESE,
MADAME A. MAY,
MR. WENZELL KOPTA,
(celebrated Violinist from Prague, his first appearance in Philadelphia),
MR. L. ENGELKE.............................Accompanist
Tickets......................................$1
To be had at the Music Stores, and at the door the entire day of the Concert. [4 6 6t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
BENEFIT
of the distinguished histrionic artist,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
who will appear this evening in Kotzebue's favorite Play, in five acts, entitled
THE STRANGER.
The Stranger..............................Mr. J. E. MURDOCH
Mrs. Haller....................................Miss Josie Orton
Saturday—WINE WORKS WONDERS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
THE ONLY MURDOCH MATINEE,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Reserved Matinee seats now ready.
In active preparation, a new Play, entitled
AFTER MANY DAYS.
NOTE.—The Management take great pleasure in announcing that in consequence of the immense success of Mr. Murdoch's engagement, they have effected a re-engagement with him, to commence from Monday Evening, April 15.
Monday—THE DRAMATIST.
Tuesday—MONEY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at ¾ to 8 o'clock.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 12
BENEFIT
of the charming youthful actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear on this occasion to her powerful impersonation of
NANCY SYKES,
in Charles Dickens' truthful
PICTURE OF LONDON SOCIETY,
OLIVER TWIST;
OR, A STORY OF A LONDON ORPHAN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¾ to 8 o'clock.
GREAT HIT OF CLAIRVOYANCE.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), April 12,
fifth representation of the Great Play, in six acts, with new scenery and a great cast, entitled
CLAIRVOYANCE;
OR,
THE MAN WITH THE WAX FIGURES.
Jean Vaubaron................................EDWIN ADAMS
Jodille.................................Mr. F. Mordaunt
Martha Vaubaron..............................Miss E. Price
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

RAILROAD LINES.

FOR NEW YORK.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows viz:—

		Fare.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.		$2.25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express		3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express		3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. and Emigrant	1st class	2·25
	2d do	1·50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines runs direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market line will leave from foot of Market street, upper ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P.M. and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, Fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, &c., and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5 and 12 P. M. for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5 and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6 and 12 P. M., for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily, Sundays excepted, from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, &c.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, &c.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent,
April 1, 1867.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars on the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays the Market street cars leave Front and Market streets 35 minutes before the departure of each train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos 1 and 2, 10·00 A. M. and	11.20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parksburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 P. M.
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 P. M.

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Trian go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos. 1 and 2.....8·20 A. M. and	7·10 P. M.
Parksburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 P. M.
Day Express	at 5·50 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 P. M.

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia, without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to one hundred dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information, apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 631 CHESNUT Street
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORristown Railroad.
TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, November 1, 1866, until further notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN,

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15 3·45, 4, 5, 5·45, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7·35, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3·45 and 5·45 up trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, 10·45 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, 9·45 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3·45, 5·45, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 1·40 A. M., 1·40 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1·30, 3, 4·30 5·30, 6·15, 8·05 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1·30, 4·30 6·15 and 8 P. M.

The 5·30 P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2·30 and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1 and 5·30 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1·30, 3, 4·30 5·30, 6·15, 8·05 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7·30, 8·20, 9·30, 11·30 A. M. 2, 5, 6·45 and 8·30 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2·30 and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7·30 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot. NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS
OF THE
Reading Accommodation Train.

On and after MONDAY, April 8, 1867, the Reading Accommodation Train will leave Reading at 7·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning to Reading; will leave Philadelphia at 5 P. M.

Additional Accommodation Train Between
Pottstown and Philadelphia.

On and after MONDAY, April 8, 1867, an Accommodation Train will leave Pottstown at 6·20 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning to Pottstown, will leave Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M. [4 4 9t
The above trains stop at all intermediate stations.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk	Kingsville,
Weldon	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.
TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS
BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE
Trains leave Depot of
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day,
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK,
12tf GENERAL AGENT.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 8, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown, and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·40 A. M and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·20 A. M and 1·50 P. M. and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·35 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 11·22 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 4 8§

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH. THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted). Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 11 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philada.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.

The Public Offices, and Who Ought to Fill Them.

THERE are two things that we are astonished at—the *impudence* of Democrats in begging for office, and the complacency of the Republican majority in the Senate in making confirmations. By all the rules of political action known in this country, the Republicans are entitled to the Federal offices, and the Democrats are not entitled to a single one of them. In 1864 the two parties fought a square out-and-out fight, and the Republican party won the day. That victory, by the rules of politics acted on in this country by all parties for the last forty years, gave the Republicans a *right* to the offices. Nothing has since occurred to impair that right. The Republican party still remains the dominant party in the country—overwhelmingly so. A more direct and palpable issue was never made in this country than was made before the people last fall, and no party was ever more triumphantly sustained by the people than the Republican party then was.

The only complication that has arisen is due to the fact that the acting President, elected by Republican votes, has gone over to the Democratic party, and is seeking to control the patronage of the country to sustain his own treachery, and in violation of the established political usages of the nation. Just such appointments are being made as would have been appropriate and proper had McClellan and Pendleton, instead of Lincoln and Johnson, been elected President and Vice-President in 1864. Under these circumstances, the Republican party are justified in defending the ancient political usages of the country by every constitutional weapon in their hands. The confirmation of the Senate being necessary to all appointments, the Senate would be perfectly justifiable not only, but is in duty bound to insist that every appointee shall be in sympathy with the dominant political sentiment of the country.

Imagine the relations of parties changed, and the Democrats occupying precisely the same position with respect to a President and to the country that is now occupied by the Republicans, and does anybody suppose that a Democratic Senate would confirm Ben. Butler as a Brigadier-General in the army? And yet our Republican Senate has just confirmed Rosseau. Would old Ben. Wade stand much chance of confirmation before such a body as Minister to Austria? And yet the name of John P. Stockton is sent into a Republican Senate, as though there would be an appropriateness in their confirming him. No; if the Democrats had the power that we now have, and had been sold out by a President, as we have been by Andrew Johnson, they would relentlessly refuse to confirm a single man who was not a sound Democrat, and they would be perfectly right in doing so.

It is not for the interest of any party in this country, nor for the country itself, aside from parties, that political treachery should be successful, or should be rewarded. The very genius of our political system obliges all parties to repose implicit good faith in their candidates. When a candidate betrays this confidence reposed in him by his constituents he becomes infamous. If he has since his election experienced an honest change of sentiment, which prevents his acting further with the party which elevated him to power, the only *honorable* course for him to pursue is to resign. He can then appeal to the people, and if sustained by them, can go back to his position and act with a good conscience. But to hold on to his office after betraying his constituents is to sound the depths of political dishonor. The example afforded by such men as Andrew Johnson, Edgar Cowan, and Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is demoralizing in the extreme, and, if generally followed, would render representative government impossible. Their example would justify a Presidential elector in selling out his constituents and voting for the opposing candidate. It is not for the good of the country that treachery of this kind should be made respectable. Parties have their evils, but among their compensating blessings is the cultivation of that essential requisite of a popular government—perfect good faith by a representative towards his constituents.

THE CONSISTENT BAYARD.—The present Bayard is not a chevalier "sans peur et sans reproche." Courageous as was the knight, he must certainly have possessed decision of character, and been consistent with his principles. But the Hon. James A., of Delaware, seems to have lost the qualities of him of the same name, and wanders through labyrinths of principle and policy until he loses himself. When the United States Senate adopted the iron-clad oath, and applied it to all its members, the then Senator from Delaware, after battling against its constitutionality, declared his determination to forever quit a body thus degraded, and, after taking the oath with melodramatic effect, tendered his resignation. We naturally supposed that the country had seen the last of Bayard as a Senator. But now, however, he "revisits the glimpse of the moon," and returns to the same Senate he quitted in disgust, and quietly takes the same iron-clad oath that drove him from his seat three years ago. How is it that the constitutional spirit that could not brook the illegal oath then is willing to take it now?

A Dangerous Operation of the Law.

IT would seem that the proceedings under the recent law in regard to professional thieves were decided summary. A case is reported yesterday. A man was seen to go to purchase a ticket for a circus, and then did not purchase it. He was seen to stand on the platform of a car, and was then arrested. Three detective officers swore that they believed him to be a professional thief; the following conversation concludes the examination:—

"Did you ever see me steal anything?" asked the prisoner of the officer.

"No, I did not," was the reply, "but I've seen you often with thieves."

"You've seen others, too, with thieves, have you not?"

"Yes, I have."

Defendant was committed for ninety days.

Now, we do not know anything about the merits of this particular case. Whether the man was a thief or not is of small consequence. But it shows the enormous power placed in the hands of a set of men who are not of that irreproachable character as never to wrongfully exercise this undue influence. The evidence in the case in point was not that the defendant was a thief, but that he was thought to be a thief, and that he was seen with thieves. This is judging a man by the company he keeps, most certainly. But it looks to us like inverting the maxim of supposing a man to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty. Suppose that the detectives should swear that they believed any respectable man to be guilty of theft, that citizen would be committed for ninety days and have no redress. The officers securing his committal would not be guilty of perjury. They do not swear to anything but to a belief. By this law the liberty of all our citizens is placed in the power of the detectives. It abolishes some of the dearest privileges of personal liberty. It gives the freedom of a citizen into the power of a class of men with whom the Mayor himself was not satisfied until his late message, and the efficacy of whom is still an open question. We do not say that the detectives will abuse their power. We are not reflecting on the force, but we are opposed to such a construction of the law. It is a dangerous piece of legislation. It makes the officers sufficiently powerful to commit a wrong; and to err is human. To send a man to prison for ninety days, without redress and merely on hearsay evidence, if even that name can be applied to it, causes an impression of insecurity on the part of all citizens anything but consistent with the freedom and justice of our laws.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.—The foreign complication seems to tend more and more towards war. By the cable we have intelligence of an "energetic note" from Bismark to Napoleon, demanding to know the reason for the arming of France, and threatening to hold France strictly accountable for such an action. The peremptory tone of the letter portends, beyond all doubt, a consciousness on the part of Prussia that Napoleon is not desirous of war. There seems, however, to be no alternative left to the Emperor except a humiliating suspension of the rectification of his frontier, or else the maintenance of the dignity of France and the declaration of war. We cannot see how Napoleon, with the anti-Prussian temper of the people, can do otherwise than engage in war. It is necessary for the maintenance of his foreign, and, what is of more vital importance to him, of his domestic prestige. The French people will bear any yoke so that their nation be glorified, but the mildest sway without renown to the French arms is intolerable. Sound policy would therefore declare in favor of war, and we anticipate that that will be the Emperor's decision.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—The House has passed the joint resolution to fix the salaries of legislators at $500 a year, with $50 for incidentals. The proposition to strike out the word "white" from the Constitution was lost in the lower House by a vote of 20 ayes to 38 nays. Thirteen Republicans voted against the proposition.

"DON GIOVANNI."—This *chef d'œuvre* of Mozart was performed last evening, at the Academy of Music, by the Parepa-Brignoli Troupe, to a large and very fashionable audience. The performance did not add to the reputation of the troupe, as it was, on the whole, an unsatisfactory and, in some instances, an inartistic one. The "Don Giovanni" of the evening (Fortuna) was as unlike what the "captivating Don" should have been as possible, and, to tell the truth, the opera might as well have been rendered without him. He did not seem to have the first requisite for such an important *role*, and his appearance in such a character was very injudicious, to say the least of it. Madame Parepa Rosa, however, was fully herself, and, in a measure, compensated by her fine acting and marvellous vocalization for the drawbacks of the tame and insipid "Don." She has done nothing better the season than her *role* last night, and it was a most refreshing change to hear her after suffering the infliction experienced by the audience from the ruthless presence of the "Don." Madame Strakosch was also excellent, and threw a charm of grace and simplicity around her *role* of "Donna Elvira" that was really captivating. Brignoli sang his *romanza* very well, but he was very ineffective in the concerted music, a fault he is frequently amenable to. He is very careless, too, at times, and his inattention mars many a passage that it might otherwise be a pleasure to listen to the interpretation of. Were he the painstaking artist that Limberti is, he would be an acquisition to the troupe, but, unfortunately, about the only advantage derived from his association with it, is the prestige of his name, and even that is on the wane. After Madame Parepa, the most satisfactory performance last evening was that of Susini, who, as "Leperello," gratified the audience immensely. Susini is a thorough artist, and his intelligent and earnest efforts are always satisfactory.

Lucia will be sung this evening, with M'me Parepa Rosa, Brignoli, and Fortuna in the cast, and to-morrow afternoon Parepa will perform her great specialty of *Norma*, a *role* in which she has few living equals.

THE EIGHT HOURS' BILL IN NEW JERSEY.—The bill making eight hours a legal day's work was indefinitely postponed by the New Jersey House of Representatives, on Tuesday, by a vote of 32 to 18. A number of members dodged the vote.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Michael O'Brien plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Officer Havlin. On the evening of the 20th of March, the officer saw the prisoner attack a little Italian street player and break the little fellow's harp. The officer arrested him, and was taking him away when he resisted, and jerking the officer's rattle from his pocket, struck him on the head with it.

Thomas R. Demery was charged with the larceny of eight corn-whisks, valued at $2, the property of Winlock Collins. Mr. Collins testified that on the evening of March 18 he saw the defendant take the whisks from the street entrance of his store, No. 931 South Third street.

The defense alleged an *alibi*. Verdict not guilty.

Mollie Connor pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a bonnet belonging to Mrs. Steele. Mrs. Steele testified that she missed her bonnet, and afterwards saw it at the store of Messrs. Homer, Colliday & Co., No. 1818 Chesnut street. Mr. Homer testified that a gentleman in Eighth street had sent him word that a piece of silk belonging to his firm was at his store in Eighth street. The silk had been stolen by the prisoner, and was taken from her by this gentleman. Mr. Homer testified that the prisoner was searched, and upon her person were found this bonnet and other goods, which are now awaiting the call of the owners.

The prisoner has been a shoplifter by profession, and has a number of aliases to her name.

Agnes Morissy was charged with the larceny, as bailee, of $780, the property of Bernard McKenna. McKenna testified that he joined the navy on February 22, 1865, and received $600 bounty. He gave all his money to the defendant on the 24th of February, 1865, to keep for him until he should return. Twice after that he went to Mrs. Morrissy for some money, but received none. On last Wednesday he made a demand upon her for his money, and upon being told that she hadn't it, had her arrested.

The defense alleged that the money was used in paying the debts of the prosecutor, buying articles of wear for himself, and making presents to his friends, strictly according to his directions. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Townsend, Dyott & Morrison vs. John Speck. An action to recover for counsel fees. No defense. Verdict for plaintiffs, $133.

Comley vs. Biles. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, $874·65.

George H. Brinkworth vs. Jacob Hatchet, owner or reputed owner and contractor. An action to recover for alterations done upon defendant's property. The defence alleged that the work was not done according to contract, and that the material was bad. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Pierce.—Henrietta Frank vs. Henry Rodermel. An action of replevin for certain articles of furniture. Verdict for plaintiff $100.

Christopher Cuyler vs. Christopher Seitz. An action of trover and conversion of a melodeon. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Friday, April 12, 1867. }

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"There was less pressure to sell the Railway market down than on Wednesday afternoon. The recovery in prices was slow, however, until about 1 o'clock, when the demand was quite animated, and prices up ½@1 per cent. on nearly all the New York and Western roads. On the announcement of the Governor's veto of the Central Relief bill, the sales of the stock, in place of going down, advanced from 93¾ to $100¼ per cent. There seemed to be an impression on the street that the friends of the bill are strong enough in both Houses to pass it over the veto. Another view was entertained that a new bill can be shaped and passed to meet the objections of the Governor and render the measure acceptable to him. In the afternoon the general market had a much more cheerful appearance than yesterday, and the speculation was for the time a rising one. The miscellaneous shares were also higher on Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph.

The Treasury Office purchased $1,250,000 U. S. 7·30 per cents. to-day. The Customs duties in gold were $314,000.

The Money market is working steadily at 7 per cent. to the brokers. The demand is fair on an improving Stock market, and the supply easy at this rate, with exceptions at 6 per cent. on Government collateral."

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were in fair demand. 6s of 1881 sold at 109, and June 7·30s at 105⅝, no change. 97⅞ was bid for 10-40s; 109¼ for old 5-20s; and 105⅝ for August 7·30s.

City Loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100⅛, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading Railroad sold at 49⅝@49¾; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 55⅞, no change. 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 60 for Norristown; 32½ for North Pennsylvania; 20 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; 28⅛ for preferred do.; 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Tenth and Eleventh sold at 65; 19¾ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 13¾ for Hestonville; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 153 was bid for Philadelphia; 136¼ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56½ for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 32½ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; and 44½ for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54⅛, a slight decline. 21½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30¾ for preferred do.; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137; 11 A. M., 136⅞; 12 M., 137⅛; 1 P. M., 136⅞, an advance of ⅜ on the closing price of last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 6s, 1881..cp....109	5 sh Penna R........55⅞
$1000 U S 7-30's..Je.......105⅝	1 do........55⅞
$200 U S 7-30s..Jy.......105⅝	100 do........b30. 55⅞
$250 do..........s5 105⅝	100 do........b30. 65⅞
$1000 City 6s, New.......100⅛	100 sh Reading........49·69
$1000 do. New.......100⅛	100 do........s60. 49·69
$2000 do. New.......100⅛	100 do........49⅝
$300 do. New.......100⅛	100 do........s60. 49⅝
$3590 Pa 5s, past due.......100⅜	2 sh Lehigh N........54
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s.......95	23 do........53⅞
$1000 C & A 6s,'83.......90	600 sh Susq scp........64⅛
$1000 do...'89.......90	100 sh Maple Sh....b5. 1
200 sh Maguire Pet.......1⅛	100 do........b5. 1
300 sh Ocean Oil.......2⅝	200 do........ 1
50 sh 10th and 11th.......65	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108¾@109¼; do. 1862, 109@109¼; do., 1864, 107⅞@108; do., 1865, 107⅞@108¼; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97⅞@98; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅞@106⅛; do., June, 105⅛@105⅞; do., July, 105⅛@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118¾@118⅞; do., July, 1864, 117⅞@118⅛; do., Aug. 1864, 117⅞@117⅞; do., October, 1864, 116⅞@116⅞; do., Dec., 1864, 115⅞@115⅞; do., May, 1865, 112⅞@113; do., Aug., 1865, 111⅞@112; do., September, 1865, 111⅛@111⅞; do., October, 1865, 110⅞@111⅛. Gold, 136⅞@136⅞. Silver, 131@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108⅞@109⅛; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109@109⅛; do., 1864, 107⅞@108; do., 1865, 107⅞@108⅛; do. new, 107⅛@107⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 97⅞@98⅛; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅞@106; do., 2d series, 105⅛@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅛@105⅞. Compounds, December, 1864, 15⅞.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 12.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, and a steady demand from the home consumers, who purchase principally of the better grades of spring and winter Wheat, which commands full prices; sales of 5@600 barrels, including superfine at $9@10·25, extras at $10·50@11·50, Northwestern extra family at $12@14·50, Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $13@15, and fancy at $15·50@17·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted; sales of 100 barrels at $8·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

The stock of Wheat, both here and in the West is exceedingly small, and prime lots are in steady demand at full prices, but common grades are neglected. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania red at $3@3·35, and 1000 bush. California at $3·40@3·41. Rye ranges from $1·65 to $1·67 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair demand, and prices are lower. Sales of 4500 bush. yellow at $1·25, afloat. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania at 78c.

Whisky—The "contraband" article is selling at $1·50.

PRINTERS' UNION.—A meeting of the Brooklyn printers was held last evening, at the corner of Court and Joralemon streets, for the purpose of organizing a Typographical Union. The following officers were elected:—President, C. E. Gatter; Vice-President, John Brand; Recording Secretary, Charles E. Pine; Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Gilmore. The society then adjourned until Wednesday evening next.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Wisconsin is a reading State. It supports one hundred and thirty-three newspapers. In politics, eighty-five of these papers are Republican, forty-eight Democratic. There is not a county in the State which has not at least one local paper.

JUST ARRIVED,
FROM LIVERPOOL AND HAMBURG,
Per Steamship Germania,
Steamship Peruvian,
Ship Cumberland, and
Ship Goshawk.
Barque Maria—
30 Casks Zinc,
3200 Boxes Tin,
30 Boxes Taggers' Tin,
6 Casks Hardware,
8 Casks Bake Pans,
300 Pigs Lead,
500 Pigs Tin,
18 Casks Antimony,
32 Casks Emory,
5 Casks Files,
For Sale at Lowest Market Rates
BY
N. G. TAYLOR & CO.,
Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St.,
4 11 24p* PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

THEODORE TILTON ESQ., EDITOR of the "Independent," New York, will Lecture under the auspices of the "Social, Civil, and Statistical Association," on MONDAY EVENING, April 15, 1867, at Concert Hall, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. Subject—"Corner-stone of Reconstruction."
Also, Professor PHILIP LAWRENCE, the eminent Elocutionist, has kindly volunteered to read "Sheridan's Ride," and the celebrated BLACK SWAN will sing.
Tickets admitting a Gentleman and Lady, 50 cents. Single admission, 35 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be had at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the door. 4 11 4t.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wim 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [4 6 fmw4p

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY LIBRARY.
APPLETON'S NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, all styles of binding. Also
FRANK MOORE'S REBELLION RECORD. A Cyclopedia of the War.
EXPLORATIONS FOR THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. 13 vols., 4to.
AUDUBON'S QUADRUPEDS OF AMERICA. 3 vols.
GREELEY'S, HEADLEY'S, AND OTHER HISTORIES OF THE REBELLION.
Standard Books for Libraries, at a large discount, at JAS. K. SIMON'S' Book Agency,
4 12 3t No. 29 S. SIXTH Street above Chesnut.

PATENT ARTIFICIAL ICE.—
All parties using, or causing to be used, making, or causing to be made, any material whatsoever which shall be used for the purpose of skating, is an infringement on the patent granted to
M. C. CAMPBELL,
and will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. Samples of
CAMPBELL'S
PATENT ARTIFICIAL ICE
may be seen at the office of his Attorney,
A. WATSON ATWOOD, Esq.,
4 12 6trp No. 311½ WALNUT Street.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.
The best CARPET CLEANER in use.
All orders promptly attended to.
4 8 1m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—A NEW SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE and Rosin Manufactory, situate on the Delaware front, with a Harrison boiler, pump, large still, buildings, etc. Would make a good Oil Refinery. Inquire at No. 309 WALNUT Street, second floor, back room. 4 12 3t*

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

JOHN C. ARRISON
AT THE OLD STAND,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his
LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
ALSO,
TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.
PRICES MODERATE. [1 22rp

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8 fmwem UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE CHINGARORA
ANTI-NERVOUS
SMOKING TOBACCO!
The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.
Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.
A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.
The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.
We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere.
EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,
Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of
Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwf3m4p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
The subscribers are now prepared to receive and execute promptly, orders from the TOWN OR COUNTRY for any of the following description of
WINDOW SHADES
VIZ:
GOLD BORDER,
GOTHIC,
ARABESQUE,
LANDSCAPE,
OPAQUE,
TRANSPARENT,
WHITE LINEN,
PLAIN WASHED,
ALL COLORS
STORE SHADES
Made and put up to order at short notice, with Gold or Colored Letters of every variety, hung with HARTSHORNE'S SELF-ACTING SPRING ROLLER.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
4 5 10trp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

PRINCE'S
FOUNTAIN PEN.
PEN, PENHOLDER, AND INKSTAND COMBINED.
AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA,
JOHN C. CLARK & SON,
NO. 230 DOCK STREET.
The FOUNTAIN PEN has been in use for eleven years, and is recommended as being a perfect article. It can be used from four to ten hours consecutively, according to the size of the fountain. It is as portable as an ordinary pencil, and is absolutely incorrodible. Always ready for use, it is one of the most valuable and time-saving inventions of the present day.
JOHN C. CLARK & SON,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
3 22 fmwim6p] NO. 230 DOCK STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,
BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
DEALERS IN
FINE TEAS
AND
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.
Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packed securely for the country. [2 30 stuth3mrp

NATRONA
REFINED SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE.
THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.
Price $6·50 per case of 48 boxes.
Each box will make 8 pounds of superior Hard Soap, or 175 pounds of good Soft Soap.
$100 will be paid in every instance if it does not make Prime Hard or Soft Soap, WHEN THE DIRECTIONS ARE FOLLOWED.
Liberal discounts made to large dealers.
Manufactured by
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
FERGUSSON & SMITH,
BROKERS,
4 12 6trp] NO. 43 S. FRONT ST., PHILA.
ASK FOR "NATRONA" REFINED SAPONIFIER."

X THE CONCENTRATED FAMILY SOAP; X
OR,
SAVONINE
ONE POUND of which, dissolved in two gallons of hot water, will make FIFTEEN POUNDS of excellent Soap
FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY USE.
Made in this country only by the
GLAMORGAN SOAP COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Wholesale Agent for Philadelphia,
3 15 fmwim] WARD J. CAFFEE,
Drug Broker and Commission Merchant,
S. E. Corner CHESNUT and FRONT Streets.
X Sold by all Grocers throughout the U. S. X

PIONEER SOAP.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap,
TRY IT,
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 25 fmw3m4p*] Office, No. 18 N. WATER Street.

JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADE
From Crosse & Blackwell's,
RASPBERRY, APRICOT,
GOOSEBERRY,
BLACK AND RED CURRANTS,
ORANGE, ETC.
Imported and for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

L. KNOWLES & CO.
FLOUR.
4 6 6t*4p] NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents,
WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
8 16 1mrp* Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Street

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 238 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG Hyson.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Japan.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND Fragrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 3 21 1m

W.H. GROVE DESKS. OFFICE TABLES. 111 N. 4TH ST.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF J. W. SCOTT & CO., consisting of JAMES W. SCOTT, A. B. MAGARICAL, WILLIAM N. JAMES, and JAMES FREDERICK SCOTT, was dissolved on the 5th ult., by the death of James W. Scott.
The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of continuing the business of manufacturing Shirts and furnishing Gentlemen's Goods under the style of J. W. SCOTT & CO., at the old stand, No. 814 CHESNUT Street.
MARY SCOTT,
A. B. MAGARICAL,
WILLIAM N. JAMES,
JAMES FREDERICK SCOTT.
April 12, 1867. 4 12 6t

CURED OF A BROKEN BLOOD-VESSEL BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

I, E. T. Frambes, residing at No. 411 Vine street, do hereby certify that I had a constant hacking cough, with pain in my shoulders and under my shoulder-blade, my complexion sallow, bowels irregular, sometimes too loose, and other times costive. On the 1st of May last I took a walk [illegible] Franklin Square, and sat down to get [illegible]esh air; I had not sat there more than [illegible]e minutes, when, by giving a cough, something started, and, as near as I can tell, half a gallon of blood gushed out of my mouth. A crowd of excited people gathered around me, and I was taken over to Mr. Bower's drug store, corner of Sixth and Vine streets. They sent for a physician, and I was taken home. I laid there for several days, spitting from a pint to a quart of blood once or twice a day. My mother insisted on sending for Dr. Schenck, which was done, and at that time every hemorrhage was expected to take me off. When Dr. Schenck came and felt my pulse, I felt that I was in a critical way, from his countenance. At once he had the salt that had been prescribed removed, and forbade my eating any more under any circumstances, as it would irritate my lungs. The first thing that Dr. Schenck did was to give me a large dose o Schenck's Mandrake Pills; mother rather remonstrated with the doctor at first; she was afraid that the operation of the pills, and having to move about, would start the bleeding again. He said that was the only chance

I lay confined to my bed, afraid even to turn my head, for fear I would bleed to death. I took Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup as fast as my stomach would bear it, without any regard to the directions. I kept on bleeding for two days after Dr. S. was called, but less in quantity; the third day it came up clotted; then Dr. S. gave encouragement. He then gave me a bottle of his (Schenck's) Seaweed Tonic, as my stomach was so weak; it soon gave me such an appetite that I was in fear all the time of eating too much; and still, withal, after the blood stopped, it left me with a distressing cough, and much more than before I broke the blood-vessel. Dr. Schenck told me that it was caused by eating salt. The Pills cleansed my tongue of the scurf and regulated my bowels. The Seaweed Tonic brought up the tone of my stomach, and I felt as though I was doing well, although my friends all thought I was going into hasty consumption, as I coughed incessantly. When I went to bed at night, I would roll and cough all night, and towards morning sweat so that my underclothes and the sheets were wringing wet.

My pulse would get very quick and full, and my tongue, although clear of scurf, looked more like a piece of raw beef than anything I can compare it to. I am now a well man. I have no cough, no night sweats, no bleeding, and have picked up in flesh considerably. I think I feel as well as I have for years. I think that any person afflicted with anything like the Consumption should go or send at once to Dr. Schenck, and let him make his examinations with his Respirometer; and I can assure them, if the lungs are not too far gone, his Pulmonic Syrup is sure to cure.

E. T. Frambes.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with Mr. E. T. Frambes, and saw him down, confined to his bed, as we thought, never to get up again; but to our great surprise, he has been cured, as we believe, by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

Rev. Levi Herr, No. 126 New street.

Isaac Frazer, No. 1004 Chesnut street.

William H. Asay, southwest corner Fifth and Poplar streets.

Jacob Goldsmith, No. 521 Market street.

Joseph E. West, Attorney-at-law, No. 419 Walnut street.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is professionally at his Principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, and No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 per half-dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms; also by Druggists generally.

GREAT STRAW GOODS OPENING.

The revival of business along our leading business avenues yesterday was generally observed, and this gratifying activity was nowhere more conspicuous than at the great "Opening" of Spring Straw Goods announced to take place on "Thursday, April 11," at the large wholesale straw goods establishment of Messrs. P. A. Harding & Co., No. 413 Arch street. This "opening," by-the-way, was a novelty in Philadelphia, having been the *first* wholesale opening of the kind ever made in this city. Whether it was this circumstance, or the fact that the lines of goods displayed were unusually popular, the result was such a business success as we have rarely had occasion to chronicle. At an early hour the several stories of their extensive edifice were thronged, not with lookers merely, but *buyers*, and the number of cases of goods selected and ordered by customers at this opening must have amounted to several hundreds. We have good reasons for suspecting that the sales of this firm yesterday constituted the largest day's trade ever done in this branch of business in this city. The auspicious weather, and the fact that the season had advanced to its full time for making purchasing by the retail trade a necessity, and that the splendid variety of goods offered embraced not a few exquisite novelties not found elsewhere, all conspired to this result.

We were, ourselves, much interested in the exhibition, and in passing through it were informed, upon inquiry, by Mr. Harding, that their display embraced about seventy-five different styles of Misses' and Children's Hats, Bonnets, etc. We also observed that the styles of hats which attracted most attention, and elicited the largest number of orders, were three of their own manufacture, entitled the "Artless," "Meteor," and "Transit." They were shown in drab, brown, and in a great variety of glacé goods. Their beautiful new "Charlotte" hat—a decided novelty, made of different shades of Milan and Pearl straw—also attracted much attention, and was freely bought.

Upon the whole, this "opening" was most satisfactory in all respects, and we were informed by Mr. Harding that it is to be followed by similar ones during the season. In short, Messrs. Harding & Co. intend on *every Thursday throughout the coming season*, to open fresh invoices of straw goods of Eastern and foreign manufacture, that will comprise all the latest novelties as they are brought out.

We cannot conclude our notice without alluding to the evidences of enterprise evinced by this firm, which we may state has recently been reorganized, or perhaps a better phrase now would be, reconstructed. Their present warehouse is certainly a desideratum to the retail millinery trade of our city, and we congratulate Philadelphia upon having a house so thoroughly alive in this important department of her trade and manufactures.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

A Swindler Captured—His Operations Foot about $25,000—He is Held to Answer in Default of $11,000 Bail.—One year ago there was in full operation on Front street, within the business centre of that place, a firm consisting of Edwin E. C. Kerling & William Ogle. It was the province of this firm to deal mainly in commission, and they being quick in disposing of goods, soon enjoyed large business transactions, and were reaping, no doubt, profit to themselves. At this time several firms of various cities and others of our own city entrusted goods to the care and keeping of Kerling & Ogle, to dispose of on commission.

A Mr. Edward Demmy, of Harrisburg, forwarded goods to their care, the nett value of which, after deducting commissions, amounted to $5100. Mr. John C. Hamsell, Dunlap, Atwater & Co., N. H. Graham, Caldwell & Read, firms of this city, had also entrusted property to the care of Kerling & Co., amounting in all from $15,000 to $20,000. These goods had all been disposed of, the account of sales had been made out ready to return. The funds—nett profits of such sales—were ready to forward, when Mr. William Ogle conceived the idea that, by silly appropriating these funds and escaping safely with them, he would reap immense profit to himself. He gathered them all together, and unknown—so it is alleged and believed—to the other member of the firm, decamped.

Ever since that transaction, on the 4th of April, 1866, Mr. Ogle has been missing, although various rewards have been offered for his apprehension. He has kept dark and laid low, hoping, no doubt, that time would erase from the minds of his creditors the villanous transaction.

Last evening, about half-past 11 o'clock, Officer Bowen, of the Thirteenth District, Lieutenant Colgate, from descriptions he had received, captured Mr. Ogle on the corner of Main and Green streets, Manayunk.

He was held in custody, and this morning appeared before Alderman Beitler. Three various parties appeared against him, testifying to his swindling them out of money and goods. From Alderman Beitler's he was taken before Recorder Eneu, who, after a short hearing, committed him. In the following amounts:—By Alderman Beitler, to appear next Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, $2000; by Recorder Eneu, to appear in $3000. He is further held in $6000 to appear at Court in Harrisburg. The total amount of bail, $11,000.

It is believed that these transactions, and Ogle's arrest, will, for a time at least, wind up his career of swindling operations in this city and vicinity, which amount to about $25,000.

A Curious and Causeless Excitement.—The publication a few days since of the census of the children of this city created a very remarkable excitement in several of the public schools. In some mysterious manner a report got into circulation to the effect that the taking of this census was but the preliminary movement to the admission of colored children into all the public schools in the city, on a perfect and absolute equality with those of white parentage. As might be expected, the merest mention of such a thing was sufficient to convulse many embryo politicians with the profoundest horror. Little heads were put together, and the matter discussed in all its bearings. Being puzzled as to what course was best in order to prevent the unholy innovation, the children informed their parents of the startling rumors afloat in the school world. Then the anxious parents instructed their terrified offspring to inform their teachers that if any attempt were made to force upon them the companionship of sable aspirants for knowledge, it would result in their instant withdrawal from the schools. We understand that some over-careful parents even went so far as to take time by the forelock, by withdrawing their children at once, merely in consequence of the rumor.

This curious excitement, we understand, has at last been set at rest by a few judicious words from the school authorities in the sections most affected by it. A more causeless or more ridiculous sensation story it would be difficult to imagine. Whatever plans for bettering the condition of the colored people in our own midst have been proposed and discussed, we are quite sure that the admission of the colored children of this city to the public schools, with the whites, has not been seriously contemplated by any one, and especially by any official having authority in the matter.

The Philadelphia Institute.—The Managers of this institution have issued their fifteenth annual report, and in it they appeal to their friends, encouraged by the growing influence and usefulness of the Institute, to carry on the good work. It was founded for supplying entertainment and instructive reading to that class of persons who have no such privilege at home. During the past year 623 persons received books from the library, 9690 volumes having been drawn out, showing an increase of 3883 over the previous year. Those persons who feel able to pay that sum are charged $1; all others are admitted free. The managers state that an incumbrance on the property, of $18,000 (an annual rent of $1080), is a serious drawback on the charitable objects of the Institute. They therefore invite its friends to assist in the effort now being made to pay off this incumbrance.

At the annual meeting held on the 25th ult., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—William Chapin, President; Israel Morris, Edwin Greble, Vice-Presidents; Levi Knowles, Treasurer; Richard Ludlow, Secretary; Librarian, Miss M. Patterson.

Arrest of a Thief.—David Wible was arrested this morning at Newmarket and Pegg streets, by Officer Hart. He is charged with having broken open the trunk of Mr. Robert Taylor, in a boarding-house, No. 1012 Market street, on the 6th of March last, and abstracting $420 in money and a silver watch. Nothing but an old key was found upon him when searched, and he must have been indulging in midnight revels ever since, in order to dispose of the money. He was held in $1000 bail to answer.

McClees & McCann's Closing Sale of Modern Paintings was commenced last evening, at their gallery, No. 927 Chesnut street, up-stairs, by B. Scott, Jr. Although the audience was good, the prices obtained were lower than we had expected. The sale will be continued this evening, at 7½ o'clock, when the balance of the catalogue will be sold without reserve.

The Sale of Stocks and Real Estate held at the Exchange at noon to-day, by Samuel C. C. Ford & Son, resulted as follows:—

$2000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company 7 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds	$65
250 shares Black Heath Coal Company	$24@$25
3 shares Union Bank of Tennessee	$8
$2000 Susquehanna Canal Company six per cent. Coupon Mortgage Bonds	$65
20 Shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, old stock	$6
23 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, new stock	$12
50 shares American Anti-Incrustation Co.	$39
50 do do do	$36·25
50 do do do	$36
25 do do do	$32·50
Building lots, North Penn Village, Twenty-eighth Ward, Twenty-seventh street, between Emmett and Dauphin, 55 feet by 110 feet	$270

Drowned Man.—An unknown white man was found drowned at Noble street wharf to-day. He is about 40 years of age, five feet nine inches in height, and has black hair, and bald on the top of the head, no whiskers. He had on a black coat, vest and pantaloons, and laced boots. A ticket on the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, with the name of Daniel Mullen on it, crossing him from Manchester to Camden, was found his pocket-book. The Coroner took charge of the body.

Larceny of a Gas-Meter.—John Hawkins, an alleged professional beggar and general rag-picker, last evening entered a house on the corner of Second and Pine streets, and stole therefrom one gas-meter. The house was not tenanted at the time, consequently the racket of demolishing pipes and fixings generally was not heard. He was arrested this morning, and held to appear by Alderman Beitler in default of $600 bail.

Missing.—A day or so ago a girl of sixteen, named Addie Spaidt, residing in Camden, came over to this city to consult some physician in regard to her health. She had been suffering for some time past from the effects of a serious illness which had come upon her. Since she started from her home in Camden nothing has been heard of her whereabouts.

Slight Fire.—At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in the second story of a rear building, fronting on South street, No. 1738. The room contained at the time a lot of clothing, which was slightly damaged. The fire was speedily extinguished.

Spring Overcoats.—We have a complete assortment of this seasonable and sensible Garment in all kinds and shades of colors, at astonishingly low prices.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, No. 518 Market St.

Our New Unreconstructed.—In our Russian Possessions not only are the blubber-eating Esquimaux to be taught the use of manhood suffrage, but also the value of comfortable Clothing. These can only be taught by the introduction of ward elections, and ready-made Clothing establishments like Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the "Continental," in this city.

High-Class Paintings.—We will make a sale of high-class paintings on or about the 20th instant. Persons wishing to contribute should have them in the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, by Tuesday, the 16th instant.

B. Scott, Jr., Auctioneer.

Depot for the Sale of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. Lash & Co.

The long-established, well-known Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green, leads the way in making six unsurpassed card, or one large photograph, $1.

Workmen sent out to do upholstering of any description, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A Cure for Rheumatism Worth Seeing.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

Spring Gloves. McIntire & Brother.
Spring Gloves. McIntire & Brother.
Spring Gloves. McIntire & Brother.
Spring Gloves. McIntire & Brother.
No. 1035 Chesnut Street.

Spring Clothing
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HOPKINS—STEWART.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. WILLIAM T. HOPKINS to Miss ANNIE E. STEWART, all of this city.

HUGGINS—COLLINS.—On the 10th instant, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 324 New street, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. ROBERT N. HUGGINS, of New Castle, Del., to Miss ANGELINE COLLINS, of Smyrna, Del.

NEWPORT—HULL.—In Baltimore, on the 12th instant, JOHN E. NEWPORT, of Philadelphia, to JULIA, eldest daughter of Robert Hull, of Baltimore. No cards.

DIED.

BOULDEN.—On the morning of the 11th instant, GEORGE T. BOULDEN, in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral service on Saturday morning, the 13th instant, at 9 o'clock, at No. 232 S. Fourth street. To proceed to Wilmington, Del., by the 11·45 train. (San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.)

CALVERT.—On the 11th instant, ROSE, wife of Charles W. F. Calvert, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 1517 N. Broad street. ***

GALLAGHER.—On the morning of the 12th instant, BARBARA J. M. CARDEZA, relict of the late Dr. Joseph H. Gallagher, and eldest daughter of John Warburton.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HAGY.—On the 10th instant, EMMA C., only child of William A. and Sallie L. Hagy, aged 1 year and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, William Hagy, No. 442 N. Second street, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAMILTON.—On the morning of the 11th instant, LYDIA ANN HAMILTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, C. Hamilton, No. 236 N. Twelfth street, on Monday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MARTIN.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. ELLEN MARTIN, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William A. McCoy, No. 1536 Parrish street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed o Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SMITH.—On the 9th instant, JOHN A. SMITH, aged 23 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Monroe Lodge, No. 38, I. O. of O. F.; the Norma Association; and Friendship Fire Company, No. 15, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 851 N. Third street, on Sunday afternoon next, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely.

SMITH.—On the 10th instant, after a long illness, ELIZABETH, wife of John C. Smith, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 168 Allen street, above the Frankford road, on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Germantown.

WATSON.—On Tuesday morning, April 9, after a short illness, JOHN GOODWIN WATSON, aged 1 year 10 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Samuel H. Austin, Esq., at Chesnut Hill, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OBITUARY.

LANDRETH.—At Bloomsdale, near Bristol, Pa., on the morning of the 28th ultimo, Mrs. MARTHA BURNET, wife of David Landreth, Esq.

This announcement will bring sadness to many hearts. This estimable lady, who has so unexpectedly been taken away in the midst of her years, was one whose blameless Christian life, whose genial kindness, and other admirable social qualities, had gained her the confidence and affection of all who knew her. Indeed, it was hardly possible to make even a single visit, however brief, to her delightful home, without having ever after a warm personal regard for herself; and so, though in that home her loss will be felt as indescribably great, there are many in all parts of the country who will share in the deep sorrow it has caused.

WOOD.—The Rev. Dr. JAMES WOOD, well known in Philadelphia, and who recently resigned the Presidency of Hanover College, Indiana, and became President of the Van Rensselaer Institute, at Hightstown, N. J., died at that place on Sabbath, the 8th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M. He had felt somewhat of nervous prostration for weeks past, but was engaged in fulfilling his duties until within a few days of his death. His end was calm and peaceful. Dr. Wood was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1864, and had filled many conspicuous places in the Church, in all of which he manifested zeal, wisdom, and an earnest devotion to Christ.

WIRE HANGING-BASKETS OF A VARIETY of patterns, and Hooks, Brackets, Chains, Rings, etc., for hanging them, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

STEEL SQUARES, WITH BOARD AND brace measure, Brads, Rosewood and Mahogany Carpenters' Steel Blade Squares, and a variety of Rules and Yardsticks, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT EYELET SET AND PUNCH, combined in one tool, will be found especially convenient by lawyers and others for fastening the eyelets in papers, etc. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PEW IN ST. MARK'S CHURCH FOR SALE. EPISCOPAL.
Address Office Evening Telegraph.
4 11 3t*

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street.
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE.—
AT HARKNESS' BAZAAR.
On Saturday Morning.
April 13, BAY TEAM, warranted sound and kind. Can trot in three minutes on the road. Formerly the property of C. C. Baker, Esq. 4 11 2t*

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p§

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

FINE CHOCOLATE.
FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate,
4 10 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600
GET
THE EXCELSIOR,
THE AMERICAN,
THE ICE KING
REFRIGERATORS.
GRIFFITH & PAGE
4 10§ 5p NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.
CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.
These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost 1 17§

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 238 West Fifty-second street.
"New York, Feb. 28, 1867.
"To L. Hoff, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day." [3 22 fsmw
Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets

REMOVED.
JOHN THORNLEY,
INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY
No. 503 CHESNUT STREET,
Above Fifth, North Side,
Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311),
PHILADELPHIA.
MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE,
And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. 4 1 tmrp*

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington, connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·15 A. M., 3·00 and 6·30 (daily), P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY

This Morning's Commercial Advices.

THE NOON REPORT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

London, April 12—Noon.—Consols for money, 90½; Erie Railroad shares, 36¾; Illinois Central, 76¾; U. S. 5-20s, 73¾.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £209,000 sterling.

Liverpool, April 12—Noon.—Cotton—Sales for the week 58,000 bales, including 16,000 bales to exporters and speculators. The market to-day is dull and tends downward; sales about 8000 bales middling Orleans, 12¼d.; middling uplands, 12d. Total stock in port, 712,000 bales, of which 385,000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs—The market is firm. White California Wheat, 13s. 9d.@14s. Corn, 42s. 9d. Barley, 4s. 8d. Oats, 3s. 5d. Peas, 45s.

Provisions are without change. Pork, 75s. 6d. Beef, 125s. Cheese, 60s.; Lard, 40s. Bacon, 42s.

Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 1s.; standard white Petroleum, 1s. 5d. Rosin—Common, 8s. 3d., and fine, 17s. Oil—Linseed, £39; Sperm, £131; Whale, £41. Cloverseed, 56s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 65s. Potashes, 33s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 52s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £10. Spirits Turpentine, 37s.

GENERAL NEWS OF LAST EVENING.

The Grand Jury Ignore the Bill Against Governor Eyre.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, April 11—Evening.—In the House of Lords, this evening, the Canadian Railway bill was put on its final passage, and was successful.

London, April 11—Evening.—The grand jury in the case of ex-Gov. Eyre, of Jamaica, has ignored the indictment found against that officer growing out of his official conduct during the revolt in that island.

Liverpool, April 11—Evening.—The iron-clad war steamer which has hitherto been stationed here has gone to sea. It is supposed she will go to Cadiz in the interest of the Government, relative to claims against Spain for the unlawful seizure of the ship Tornado.

FRANCE.

Brest, April 11—Evening.—The steamship Guiding Star, from New York 30th ult., arrived to-day, *en route* for Havre.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, April 12.—Cotton quiet at 27½@28c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Sales of 5500 barrels. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn heavy and declined 1c.; sales of 21,000 bushels; mixed Western at $1·29. Oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and dull. Whisky quiet.

Southern Distress—The Need of Relief—Progress of the Movement.

The Southern Famine Relief Commission yesterday received the following grateful message from San Francisco:—

San Francisco, April 11, 1867.—James M. Brown, Treasurer Famine Relief Commission:—The San Francisco Famine Relief Commission will send you in a few days, by transfer, $30,000 in gold, to assist in relieving suffering at the South.

THOMAS H. SELBY, Chairman.

This donation will make the receipts of the Commission about $165,000. We hope speedily to see them increased to a quarter of a million, for the destitution is everywhere growing more severe in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

Mr. H. A. Meetze, of Lexington, Lexington District, S. C., writes the Southern Famine Relief Commission, in a letter received yesterday:—

"The destitution in our district is immense, and unless our friends at a distance will act promptly and continuously, for some time to come, human life, I fear, in many cases will be lost. We hope that God will give us a good yield of wheat; but this cannot be gathered before the middle of June. I am now receiving the 200 sacks of corn sent through General Scott, and the applicants are without number almost. I am sure, if you could see, as I do, poor women coming, some as far as from fifteen or twenty miles, on foot, to carry half a bushel of corn or meal back, and the thankful expression of countenance with which they receive it, you would surely conclude that God will bless those engaged in a charity like this. In the name of our suffering people, I return to you and your noble associates our heartfelt gratitude for your generous efforts, and in the name of our suffering humanity may you continue them."

On the 27th ult. the Commission sent 8000 bushels of corn to Charleston, S. C., to be distributed among the destitute of that State, under the joint direction of Major-General Scott, the District Commander, and Governor Orr. A letter received yesterday, from General Scott, gives the following report of the admirable way in which the corn was distributed through twenty districts or counties of South Carolina:—

Districts.	*Stations.*	*Agents.*	*Bush.*
Lancaster	Lancaster C. H.	Dr. J. G. F. Mittag	1000
Abbeville	Abbeville C. H.	Rev. J. V. Lindsay	800
——	Greenwood	Dr. E. R. Calhoun	200
York	Rock Hill	A. B. Springs	200
Marlboro	Bennettsville Soc. Hill St'on.	C. W. Dudley & Wetherly	400
Newberry	Pomaria	Wm. Summers	200
Barnwell	Aiken	Wm. P. Finlay	200
Barnwell	Johnson	Miss Della Torra	100
Darlington	Darlington	Rev. J. R. Dargan	200
Darlington	Florence	Jerome P. Chase	200
Williamsb'gh	Kingston	Col. E. A. Niles	200
Chesterfield	Chuan	John C. Evans	400
Colleton	Waterboro	Col. G. Nagle	200
Laurens	Laurens C. H.	Samuel R. Todd	200
Sumter	Sumterville	Dr. Mellett	400
Kershaw	Camden	Wm. Shannon	400
Anderson	Anderson C. H.	J. B. Magee	400
Chester	Chesterville	Judge McClure	400
Richland	Columbia	Rev. Mr. Martin	400
——	Hopkins T. O.	Dr. C. H. Suydam	200
Fairfield	Winesboro	W. R. Robertson	400
Union	Unionsville	Col. A. P. Caraher	200
Lexington	Lexington C. H.	H. A. Meetze	200
Lexington	Saluda Factory	J. P. Palmer	200
Charleston	Summerville	Col. Garret Nagle	100

The Commission also received lately distressing reports of the destitution. Mr. W. R. Robertson, of Fairfield District, S. C., writes from Winsboro, S. C., April 4:—

"We are indeed in a most sad and distressed condition, and unless some speedy and substantial aid is rendered, God only knows what the sad result will be. I suppose there are in this district at least one thousand human beings, including black and white, now needing charitable assistance. They are literally without food, money, or credit."—*N. Y. Times.*

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK.

The vote for Mayor at the election in Lockport on April 9 was as follows:—James Jackson, Jr. (Dem.), 1152; Thomas T. Flagler (Rep.), 917; Democratic majority, 235. The Democrats elected three of the four Aldermen, and the majority of their City ticket. The town of Lockport gave a Republican majority, electing J. H. Babcock Supervisor by 51 majority, and the entire Republican ticket by majorities of from 18 to 60.

RHODE ISLAND.

The complete returns from Rhode Island give the following result: Total vote, 10,910—Burnside, 7554; Pierce, 3350; scattering, 6. Burnside's majority, 4198. Last year, in a vote of 11,013, Burnside's majority was 5381. The Democratic vote is 534 greater than last year, while the Republican vote is 643 smaller

MARYLAND.

Judging from the returns received, the Rebels have succeeded in their scheme for calling a Convention by a considerable majority. The vote throughout the State appears to have been light. The returns are very incomplete. As far as received they stand as follows:—

Counties.	*Majorities.*	*Counties.*	*Majorities.*
Baltimore	1819	Somerset	250
Washington	500	Anne Arundel	77
Frederick	57		
Allegheny	277	Total	2980

Carroll County, so far as received, gives one majority and Cecil six against the Convention. The following was the vote of Baltimore city:—

Wards.	*For Conv.*	*Agst. Conv.*	*Wards.*	*For Conv.*	*Agst. Conv.*
I	433	419	XIII	442	485
II	376	446	XIV	581	581
III	542	544	XV	610	593
IV	450	457	XVI	685	573
V	671	492	XVII	470	373
VI	553	544	XVIII	584	454
VII	651	501	XIX	483	481
VIII	686	275	XX	542	348
IX	559	354			
X	683	466	Total	11,011	9123
XI	645	346		9,123	
XII	465	401			

Majority for Convention 1888

NEW JERSEY.

The following is the result of the election for Mayor in New Brunswick on Tuesday:—

Dists.	*Strong, Rep.*	*Ross, Dem.*	*Dists.*	*Strong, Rep.*	*Ross, Dem.*
I	281	461	III	383	403
II	345	288			
Total				1009	1152

Democratic majority, 143.

The Democrats elect four out of the six Aldermen, making the new Board stand 7 Democrats and 5 Republicans. The *Fredonian* (Rep.) says:—

"This is a disgraceful defeat, and there is no use of denying or trying to dodge its force. The Democracy have the complete control of the city Government for at least one, and possibly two years to come. This result is due to several causes, but mainly to the general apathy of many of the Union voters, who failed to come out and vote or work for the principles they profess to have—more than enough having neglected to vote at all than would have been necessary to elect all of the Union candidates.

KENTUCKY.

The table below shows the vote for Mayor in Louisville on Monday last. Tomppert was an Independent Democratic candidate, and was supported by the Unionists, while the Confederates threw their votes for Morris:—

Wards.	*Tomppert, Ind. Dem.*	*Morris, Rebel.*	*Wards.*	*Tomppert, Ind. Dem.*	*Morris, Rebel.*
I	692	120	VIII	271	445
II	681	94	IX	221	499
III	855	164	X	668	348
IV	614	202	XI	621	338
V	372	360	XII	154	216
VI	231	381			
VII	289	388	Total	5669	3548

Tomppert's majority, 2120.

MINNESOTA.

The following is the result of the charter election in St. Paul on the 2d inst. The vote is on Mayor:—

Wards.	*J. J. Shaw, Rep.*	*G. L. Otis, Dem.*	*Wards.*	*J. J. Shaw, Rep.*	*G. L. Otis, Dem.*
I	242	291	IV	95	395
II	165	435	V	157	265
III	114	423			
Total				773	1809

Democratic majority, 1036.

The entire vote was 2582, showing an extraordinary accession since last year, much of which is alleged to have been fraudulent.

LOST—GOING FROM THE CITY NATIONAL Bank to Market street, up Market to Eighth street, a PROMISSORY NOTE, dated March 25, 1867, 90 days, for $445·50, drawn by P. Coombs, No. 513 Arch street, in favor of Grigg & Van Gunten, and by them indorsed. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 734 MARKET Street. 1t*

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12·55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3·45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6·45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10·45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville, at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc. etc.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M., 2·30 and 8·40 P. M.

2·30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 5·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·33 A. M., 5·15 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.

Office, No. 113 S. THIRD Street. 11§

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

STRANGE CASE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Two Young Girls Resolve to Die Together.

A very strange case of attempted suicide by poisoning, the victims of which are two young girls from New Jersey, came to light on Wednesday afternoon, in the Twenty-second Precinct. The facts of the affair are as follows:—It appears that a young girl named Rosanna O'Donnell, aged fifteen, who lived with her parents at No. 158 Bloomfield street, above Fourth, in Hoboken, was in the habit of choosing as her daily companion in her walks and social pleasures, another young girl named Elizabeth Barry, aged 16, who was also a resident of Hoboken. Although to all outward appearance the latter was what is called in common parlance respectable in mode and manner, she found no favor in the eyes of Miss O'Donnell's father, who, for some reason best known to himself, did not consider her fit company for his daughter, and of his way of thinking in the matter he on several occasions took opportunity to inform her, at the same time prohibiting her being found anywhere or in any place with the other girl. Miss Rosanna seemed to take great offense at this, and particularly on Sunday last, after her father had scolded her severely for having disobeyed his commands, she showed evident signs of extreme displeasure, and it would seem, in conjunction with her young friend, she resolved to disembarrass herself from her father's importunities by leaving the village in company with her friend for this city, where they intended to die together. This resolution she carried into effect on Sunday night, as from that time up to yesterday Mr. O'Donnell was unable to ascertain what had become of her. Where she and her companion stayed in this city from the hour of their arrival here has not been ascertained, but the first trace of the runaways was found on Monday night by Officer Whitman, of the Twenty-second precinct, who happened to notice them riding in a Forty-second street car. Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, he again discovered them entering the gate of the Weehawken ferry, at the foot of Forty-second street, and a short time afterwards he was called upon by a lady from the Jersey shore, who informed him that she was of the opinion that the two girls had poisoned themselves, as they were then lying in an insensible condition near the highway, a half mile from Weehawken. On being told by the officer that he could not cross the river for such a purpose the woman returned to the boat, and the unfortunate girls were soon afterwards brought over to this side in a wagon on the boat. Officer Whitman then took them in charge, and had them conveyed to the Twenty-second Precinct Station House, where, on examination, two vials labelled "laudanum" were found in their dress pockets. The vials had been emptied of one-half their contents. The inanimate bodies were then sent to Bellevue Hospital, where everything is now being done towards saving the lives of the unfortunate girls, and the physicians in charge have good hopes of their final recovery.

The following letter, which, to judge from its soiled and worn appearance, must have been written several days ago, was found on the person of Miss O'Donnell:—

Dear Mother—I left Hoboken on Sunday night, myself and Rose. We went away and stopped away until Tuesday following, when we ended our lives. I have never had any comfort since I came back from the country. I hope to meet with you in heaven. Farewell, dear mother and sister, for evermore. Kiss little Kittie for me, not forgetting Paddy, and Jennie, and the little baby. We both died in the same way and in the same place. My heart is broke. My love to Mr. and Mrs. Malloy. My sister's residence is at No. 158 Bloomfield street, above Fourth.

Elizabeth Barry,
Rosanna O'Donnell.

Goodby, goodby, goodby. We were always together and always loved one another heretofore. We died together.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Suicide of Bosco, the Hunchbacked Messenger of Love of the Parisian Under World.

Amid all the hurry and pressure of the whirl of pleasure amid which the Parisians are just now living, we have been forced to pause, to think, if not mourn, for a moment over the untimely death of one who for many years has been a feature of the *demi-monde* of Paris, one on whom the *demi-monde*, independent and free from obligations as it is, has been compelled more than once to rely for help and aid in the various whimsical scrapes in which it has been led by its over-anxiety to do business according to its peculiar theory of "killing two birds with one stone," or trying to *chasses deux lievres a la fois*, or, in short, following any of the old fashioned receipts for keeping on with the old love while seeking to maintain all due observance with the new. The feature which has thus suddenly disappeared from the face of the *demi-monde* of our capital, is no other than poor Bosco, the Mercury, the messenger of love on whose appropriate speech and discreet silence hung for a long time the very existence of *demi-monde* itself. Poor Bosco was ugly and hunchbacked, an obscure, humble overseer by profession, and yet such is the power of genius that he managed to become one of the rulers of the very world he served, and to amass a small independence, which, had he returned to his own province, content to pass the remainder of his days in peace and quiet, would have been opulence.

But what has been our consternation, says a Paris paper, to learn that not only has Bosco departed this life, but that death was administered by his own hand! Bosco, who was thought to bring luck to all who had the good fortune to touch his hump with the thumb of the left hand, who would stand at the door of the Maison d'Or at the dinner hour, and bend patiently beneath the crowd of pressure of the broad flat thumbs of the crowd of *lorettes* as they passed one by one up the stairs—Bosco, who was looked upon as the guide, philosopher, and friend of the *demi-monde*, its literary star and shining light, who all his life had been employed, not only to carry, in his character of *commissionaire*, but to write, in his character of scribe, such heaps of hope, and comfort, and consolation to the forlorn, the deserted, the deceived, and the betrayed, who fill the ranks of the *demi-monde* quite as thickly as our own. But although ready enough to find all these blessings for others, poor Bosco could find no single grain of comfort for himself when the same evils had befallen him. One of the fair frequenters of the Maison d'Or—one of those on whom his services had been most readily bestowed—grown weary of the state of blind ignorance in which her parents had suffered her to grow up, all unconscious, as they had evidently been, that any other destiny than that of weeding the beans, or milking the cow, had been in store for their brown, bold, long-limbed offspring. The *lorette* had no time to spare; she remained at home on business; she drove to the Bois, but the half hour between the Rue de Broda, where she lived, and the gate of the Bois she could call her own, and so she was wont to make the hunchback jump into her carriage, take his seat on the yellow satin cushion beside her, and give her a lesson in spelling and writing the French language as the carriage drove along. These lessons were well paid, and in her turn the *lorette* taught him the *role* of the humpbacked dandy in the *Chevaliers du r Pince Nez*, a piece in which she was about to make her *debut* at the Salle Lyrique.

Bosco was a more apt scholar than his pupil, and he soon mastered the difficulties of the performance, submitting to be dressed grotesquely, to appear as a buffoon upon the stage, all for the sake of obtaining a smile from the painted lips of the *lorette*, with whom, by this time Bosco had grown deeply, desperately, hopelessly enamored. None who witnessed the exhibition of that deformed and wizened body, that perplexed and troubled the mind, before the assembled corruption of Paris, will never forget it. Perhaps the annals of decadence never displayed anything more degrading to human nature in its double deformity, moral and physical than was beheld during the nights exhibition continued. Meanwhile caprice was guiding the *lorette* in another direction. The stage was abandoned, and she had determined on following the profession of a *poitrinaire* (a consumptive), that being more lucrative. She had seen it in the part of the *Dame aux Camelias*. She departed for the South—for Nice—where all the rich and dying Russian princes and Moldavian boyards are despatched by their physicians, and Bosco, grown sentimental, took a taste for solitude, and bought with his savings a snug little retreat at Bonjival, where he was wont to sigh away his days, and only return at night to the Maison D'Or to pursue his career as messenger of love; but the ungrateful little god had not yet got out of poor Bosco all the sport he was capable of affording. So one fine day last month the make-believe *poitrinaire* returned to Paris, deceived, robbed, and betrayed—ruined by losses at the gaming table, deserted by her Russian friends, and having actually travelled third-class back to Paris! But Bosco was there—Bosco flew to the rescue. He bade her be of good cheer. The little house at Bonjival would shelter her till she was restored to health; the quiet and solitude would restore her nerves, his savings would enable her to get up a more brilliant trousseau than before. Of this but one word fell upon the ear of the *lorette*. What, had Bosco really a house of his own? Could he not sell it? She was in want of money, not of solitude. If he really did love her as he pretended, the sacrifice would be nothing. And Bosco withdrew, wounded to the soul, but went direct to the Mayor of Bonjival, who had proposed more than once to purchase the little villa, and returning with the money, placed it in the fish-hook claws of the *lorette*, who thanked him with such overflowing delight that poor Bosco was well nigh overcome. With what pride he beheld her sweeping skirts, longer than those of her rivals, rustle up the stair that night! with what triumph he heard her call for the various strong drinks she loved so well, and that her admirers all loved to see her enjoy! If he gave one sigh of regret at the thought of his villa, it was soon replaced by a smile when he beheld her coming down the steps to go to the opera *en grande toilette*, as bright and magnificent as ever. The house at Bonjival was devoured in about ten days, and then the *lorette* flew to Berlin, where she had heard that a young man who had just inherited a small fortune from his aunt, had been sent by his parents to get him away from the harpies of Paris. And poor Bosco, poorer than ever, laughed at, mocked, and despised, shot himself, and was buried in Potter's Field.

Disputed Authorship—A New Claimant for the Poem of "The Beautiful Snow"—Romantic History of Dora Shaw.

A correspondent of the Macon (Ga.) *Sentinel*, in noticing the publication in the columns of that paper of the poem of "The Beautiful Snow," without "the author's name," gives the following biography:—

"The maiden name of the author was Dora Shaw. She was born and grew into womanhood in the Wabash Valley, Indiana. Her parents were plain, honorable people, blessed with plenty, though not rich, as the word goes. They loved their beautiful Dora, and bestowed upon her an education which few females ever receive. That accomplished, her father and mother's next ambition was to wed her to some wealthy and distinguished gentleman. As is too often the case, they had the fatal delusion that the daughter's will should be sacrificed upon the altar of Mammon; that wealth and ambition should be preferred to love.

In 1850, F. S. LeBaum and Dora Shaw were married. LeBaum was a citizen, and the possessor of immense property in St Louis. Being in the Wabash Valley upon business of his house, he saw, loved, and wooed this young, beautiful, and accomplished woman. He did not get her own but her parents' consent, and the marriage which was followed was hallowed by no love, save upon the side of the husband.

Taking his bride home to his splendid palace in the city, she was there given everything that wealth could bestow. Still she was not happy. Did you ever see a contented eagle in a gilded cage?

The wife was at once introduced to, and became the admiration of the best people of the city. To the outward world she appeared the happiest of mortals, illustrating how few there are who really know the secret sorrows of the human heart. She passed her hours in splendid misery.

At that time, the famous theatrical manager, Ben. DeBar, had a fine company at the St. Louis Theatre. His leading star was Miss Annette Inse, no less renowned for her acting mimic life than her beauty and many womanly virtues. To this theatre Mr. and Mrs. LeBaum went one night, and witnessed a play. Dora had never been inside a theatre before, and before the curtain fell upon the second act, she had taken a resolution which would change the whole course of her life—she had determined to be an actress like Miss Ince.

An interview with the manager was easily obtained, who saw in the aspirations of the lady a chance to make a splendid hit, and put gold in his purse. He gave her every encouragement, dismissed the idea of her first assuming a second part, but assured her she should make her *debut* in the leading character of the play she had witnessed—"Julia," in the *Hunchback*. More than encouraged, indeed completely resolved, Dora at once commenced the study of the play, and, possessing a quick intellect, was at least master of the language in a few days. Private rehearsals appeared to give perfect satisfaction to the manager, as well as to his company—trained for that particular purpose and for that occasion. All this was kept from the husband.

One morning the city was thrown into a fever by an announcement in all the journals, and upon all the bulletin boards, that Miss Dora Shaw would appear that night as "Julia" in Sheridan Knowles' great play, entitled the *Hunchback*. LeBaum and his friends were struck as if by a thunderbolt from heaven. He first entreated, appealed, and threatened his wife, and next the manager, and finally declared his intentions to murder her upon the stage the moment she made her appearance. All to no purpose. The manager duly had all this passed into the streets, which of course increased the sensation and strengthened the desire to attend. Every ticket was sold by 9 o'clock, and it were needless to say that when night came that place of amusement occupied the thoughts of the city.

The curtain rose—Dora appeared—walked, stammered, blushed, and repeated her part mechanically—like any school girl reading her composition at an examination. Still the audience was pleased, not by the acting, but by the novelty of the occasion. The next, the third, fourth, and fifth nights were like the first. The morbid appetite of the public, satiated with novelty, demanded good acting. This Dora could not supply. The audience fell off; the manager became restless, dissatisfied, refused to offer an engagement, but intimated that she had best go to another city.

In the meantime, LeBaum sued for a divorce, which was readily granted by the court. The next appearance of Dora was in New Orleans, where her former social position was unknown, and where she was wholly thrown upon her merits as an actress for success. It were needless to say that she failed to elict one single plaudit.

The rest of the story is soon told. Abandoned by friends, home, husband, penniless, she fell—to use her own words:—

"Fell, like the snow flakes, from heaven to hell;
Fell, to be trampled as filth in the street;
Fell, to be scoffed, to be spitten and beat;
Pleading,
Cursing,
Dreading to die;
Selling my soul to whoever would buy,
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread,
Hating the living, and fearing the dead."

—A late number of *Notes and Queries* mentions a book or pamphlet from the pen of Steele, which has not only escaped the notice of all his biographers, but is never once mentioned in any bibliographical work. It is entitled "Sir Richard Steele's account of Mr. Desagullier's New-Invented Chimneys," and bears the date of 1715-16.

—An autograph of Oliver Cromwell, bearing his signature "Oliver P.," was recently sold in London, probably for a good price. It was attached to a treasury warrant, dated December 20, 1655, for the payment of £500, for the benefit of the person named therein, "for his continued attention to the service of the Commonwealth."

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT
HAVE JUST OPENED

One case All-wool Delaines, choice colors, at 37½ and 50 cents.
Double-width All-wool Delaines, 62½ and 69 cents.
Black All-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas.
French Percales, plain and figured.
Plain color Alpacas and Mohairs.
A new lot of Mixed Goods, suitable for Travelling Dresses.
A new lot of stripe and plaid Scotch Ginghams
American Ginghams; Delaines, and Calicoes.
Good quality black and white stripe Shirtings.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Muslins.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Hair cord stripe and plaid Muslins.
White and Buff Pignas.
Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, Huckaback, and Russia Crash.
A cheap lot of 11-4 Linen Sheeting.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bargains in Hosiery and Gloves, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Cambric Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.
N. B.—Best quality Hoop Skirts. 10 22

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

One case Water Twist Bleached Muslins, 20 cents per yard.
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25 cents, etc.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15 cents.
Pillow-case Muslin, 1¼ yard wide, 25 cents.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem, Amoskeag, Forrestdale, Superior Shirting, etc. etc.
Best makes of Unbleached Muslins.

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Nainsook Muslins, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50 cents, etc.
Soft Finish Cambrics, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Fine Victoria Lawns, 37, 45, 50, 60, and 65 cents.
Very fine Swiss Mulls, cheap.
Job lot Shirred Muslins, 75 cents, worth $1.
Very fine Striped Nainsooks.
Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs from Auction.
Boys' Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Plain Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Colored and Bordered Hdkfs., etc. etc.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
All-wool and Domet Flannels, cheap.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Delaines Calicoes, Black Alpacas, etc. etc.

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DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
WHITE GOODS.
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN.
IN FACT,
THORNLEY'S,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

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GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

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SYSTEME JOSEPHINE,
WITHOUT SEAM ON SIDE, renders it the best fitting Glove imported.

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CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

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4 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $8. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

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N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. [illegible] ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new designs, very cheap. 4 9 1m

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In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

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Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

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Full Course, time unlimited $35
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1867. SPRING. 1867
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NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,
3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

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After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the baseball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

4 8 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

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COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 mwf

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.
PUT UP AT
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 9 2m

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Manufacturer of First-Class Carriages;
ONLY.
NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT STREET,
3 21 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
4 3 1m] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

ALEX. BENSON & CO.
JOHN E. FOX & CO.
CHARLES EMORY & CO.
FREDERICK STEEL.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
GLENDENNING & DAVIS.
KURTZ & HOWARD.
BIOREN & CO.
EDWARD ROBINS & CO.
GEORGE J. BOYD.
BARKER, BROS. & CO.
KNIGHT & GRAFF.
ISAAC C. JONES, JR.
BULL & NORTH.
4 3 1m] S. HARVEY THOMAS.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA
6 PER CENT. LOAN
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
4 2 1m4p] NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN
For Sale, Without Commission,
BY
J. E. RIDGWAY
BANKER,
3 1m NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW 6 PER CENT. STATE LOAN,
FREE FROM ALL TAXATION,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, by
COCHRAN & GOWEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
4 3 1m] NO. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY.
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
0 2trp] No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
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FINANCIAL

NEW $23,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
For sale in amounts to suit purchasers.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
4 3 1m] NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN
FOR SALE.
NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
4 5 12t NO. 110 SOUTH THIRD ST.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted,
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.
CONVERSIONS MADE OF
7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 1

7 3'10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at high market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE
Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED
DRAFTS ON NEW YORK
Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [1 22 3m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles,	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Fifty-Seven Ages of Man.

Shakespeare was rather a slow coach in giving the ages of man, as he only gave seven; now, in these days of enterprise, it will be seen it is possible to give *fifty*-seven, as for instance:—

Teetotallers don't like the porter-age.
State Constables are in their rumm-age.
Congressmen covet the mile-age.
Tailors admire the garb age.
New York hackmen would dread the cabb-age.
Musicians delight in the band-age.
Brokers revel in the bond-age.
Millers like to attain to a good dam-age.
Letter-writers look to their post-age.
Writers should mind the dot-age (i i i i i).
Prize-fighters are suited with pound-age.
Barnum has attained to the men-age.
The Englishman rejoices in the peer-age.
Boys like to reach the store-age.
We'd all like to reach the coin-age.
School children are mostly in the verbi-age, ad-age, and carri-age.
Deadheads delight in the pass-age.
Impudent people attain to the saus-age.
The hangman is often weak in his cord-age.
Wine-bibbers rejoice to reach a good old port-age.
Hotelkeepers are happy in the cott-age, and do well in host-age.
Officers are fond of a good equip-age.
Soldiers often attain to rav-age and carn-age.
Editors delight in the press-age.
Liquor dealers don't admire the stopp-age.
Creditors don't like the dunn-age.
Apothecaries all thrive in the pill-age and salv-age.
Sherman's "bummers" were all on the for-age.
Most of us are pleased at hom-age.
Gamblers all attain to the pack-age.
Cultivators of the grape enjoy the vint-age.
None but try to gain the vant-age.
Men confident in their assertions are strong in aver-age.
Cooks live through a pot-age.
Leather dealers often reach the tan-age.
Sportsmen like to see a good bag-gage.
Ladies are partial to the marri-age and are given to man-age.
Radicals desire to attain to universal suffr-age.
Good livers are fond of the bever-age.
Dog fanciers enjoy the cour-age.
Card-players and little children delight in cribb-age.
Criminals often reach the dock-age.
Fishermen are fond of the line-age.
Parties suing for a divorce are in the dispar-age.
Citizens of East Boston are troubled in the ferri-age.
Our soldiers were in the front-age.
Misers delight in the sav-age.
Sweet sixteen with girls is a prim (e) age.
Porters thrive most in the lugg-age.
All have to go through with the vis-age.
Politicians all attain to wind-age.
Sculptors rejoice in a good im-age.
The blacks have outlived their vassal-age.
Farmers and many clerks go through the till-age.
Coal dealers grow short in their tonn-age.
In hot climates we sigh for the umbr-age.
And we are all going through life's voy-age.

—*Boston Com. Adv.*

Imports and Exports of the Country During January and February.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics for the month of March exhibits the following imports and exports of the United States during January and February:—

The value of foreign imports in January was $25,229,383, and in February $32,095,802. Of these imports more than one-half were entered directly for consumption, while less than half entered warehouse, and the principal articles were as follows:—Gold bullion, January, $247,197; February, none. Silver bullion, January, $46,437; February, none. Gold coin, January, $157,321; February, $142,491. Silver coin, January, $99,126; February, $38,722. To the foregoing should be added $500,300 in coin imported into the districts of San Francisco and Vermont in the month of February. Coffee, January, 13,306,597 pounds, valued at $420,525; February, 19,314,749 pounds, valued at $2,007,563. Manufactures of bleached and unbleached cotton—January, 3,793,705 square yards, valued at $680,359; February, 3,102,693 square yards, valued at $546,448. Printed, painted, or colored cottons—January, 5,307,565 square yards, valued at $1,001,471; February, 3,286,118 square yards, valued at $996,545. Jeans, denims, drillings—January, 1,217,845 square yards, valued at $266,166; February, 570,550 yards, valued at $112,738. Manufactures not specified—January, value $1,926,147; February, $1,703,430. Manufactures of flax, January, 6,526,982 square yards, valued at $1,623,289; February, 4,922,838 square yards, valued at $1,220,125. Glass and manufactures thereof, January, value $131,988; February, $267,576. Hides and skins, January, value $608,697; February, value $115,576. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof, January, value, $803,361; February, $1,123,117. Pig lead bars and old lead, January, 1,851,795 pounds, valued at $125,287; February, 7,304,463 pounds, valued at $315,402. Manufacturers of silk, January, valued at $1,864,937; February, valued at $1,650,831. Wines, spirits and cordials, January, value, $387,248; February, value, $437,844. Sugar and molasses, January, value, $420,143; February, value, $1,703,287. Tea, January, 1,467,504 pounds, valued at $455,221; February, 7,557,046 pounds, valued at $2,307,159. Tobacco and manufactures thereof, January, 218,575 pounds, value, $107,642; February, 271,114 pounds, value $143,999. Wool and woollen goods, including dress goods, January, value, $4,349,888; February, $4,175,999. The large amount imported of the latter articles is noticeable.

The exports of foreign goods for the two months do not present any feature of importance. Coffee, however, was exported to a considerable extent:—In January, 525,960 pounds, valued at $64,515; February, 1,341,422 pounds, valued at $195,254. The total amount of foreign exports in January were $1,150,298; in February, $2,126,147, of which the greater portion was out on bond. Of the domestic exports the total value in January was $39,948,613, and in February, $38,475,875. The principal article was cotton, of which in January there were over 80,000,000 pounds, valued at over $26,000,000; and in February within a fraction of a similar quantity and value. In January the exports of gold and silver coin and bullion amounted to $3,818,758, and in February to $3,104,635. The breadstuffs in January amounted to $2,012,322, and in February to $1,851,411. Of oils there were exported in January, 3,213,808 gallons, valued at $1,140,826, and in February, 2,589,649 gallons, valued at $1,085,557, of which over two-thirds were rectified petroleum. Of tobacco leaf, cigars, snuff, and other manufactures, there was exported in January, in value, $777,854; in February, $955,595, the principal item being leaf tobacco, of which there was exported in January over 6,000,000 pounds, and in February over 8,000,000 pounds. The exports of provisions were large, and consisted of beef, butter, cheese, prepared fish, hams, bacon, lard, pork, potatoes, and tallow—total value in January, $1,990,503; in February, $2,245,668. The only other export of consequence was lumber, the total value of which, in January, was $1,237,615, and in February, $1,141,566.

One half of the whole revenue was paid by the following articles:—Liquors, $2,527,008; sugar and molasses, $20,408,972; tea, coffee, chocolate, etc., $7,884,781; rice, $909,721; spices, $224,923; tobacco and cigars, $1,124,549; silks (estimated), $5,515,276. Total, $38,595,227. The other principal articles paying import duties were cotton, dry goods, and other manufactures, $1,586,623; wool and woollen goods, $7,665,727; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, including all descriptions of hardware, $4,523,056.

A Youthful Voyager.—A letter from Jefferson county, Tennessee, says:—

"The Holston river was eleven feet higher than ever known before, causing great destruction of property. Twenty-six buildings—eleven of them residences—went down the river in one day. One lodged in McBee's Island. Mr. McBee visited it as soon as possible, and found a child in bed up-stairs. The child was thought to be about six months old, and was nearly starved. Nothing is known of its parents, who they were or what became of them."

Curious Phenomenon.—At Murville, France, the other day, while the interment of an aged lady was taking place, a noise was heard to proceed from the grave. Upon the body being exhumed, it was found to be warm, without any other sign of life. A medical examination showed that death had occurred at the time of exhumation.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested:—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration, in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1867.
Jan. 23, Mary Ann Anderson, Administratrix of CHARLES ANDERSON, deceased.
" 23, Eugene Linnard, Administrator of EUPHEMIA DUNHAM, deceased.
" 25, John M. Read, Administrator of A. HAMILTON THOMSON, deceased.
" 26, Hetty Haslem, Administratrix of HEDWIG BRANDSTETTER, deceased.
" 26, E. A. S. Carson and William Windle, Executors of JOSEPH CARSON, deceased.
" 27, John L. Phillips, Executor of CARRY ANN CAMPBELL, deceased.
" 27, Micajah Dobbins, Executor of ZEBEDEE DOBBINS, deceased.
" 27, George W. Schlecht, Executor of JOHN M. SCHLECHT, deceased.
" 28, William Lynch, Administrator of MICHAEL F. CRILLY, deceased.
Mar. 1, John H. Curtis, Trustee of ELIZABETH FENNER, deceased.
" 1, Austin W. Wood, Administrator of ERASTUS WOOD, deceased.
" 4, George Stewardson, Executor (as filed by his Executor) of MARGARET C. MEADE, deceased.
" 4, George C. Napheys, Administrator of GEORGE H. NAPHEYS, deceased.
" 4, Thomas T. Holme and John Tolbert, Executors of JAMES POLLETT, deceased.
" 5, Stacy B. Barcroft, Executor of DANIEL BRAY, deceased.
" 6, James Guthrie, Executor of JOSEPH ACHUFF, deceased.
" 6, Elizabeth Brooke, et al., Executors of SAMUEL BROOKE, deceased.
" 6, Lydia H. Winslow, Administratrix of MARY L. WINSLOW, deceased.
" 8, James S. Redfield, Administrator of WILLIAM REDFIELD, deceased.
" 9, Samuel R. Erven and James P. Gregory, Executors of MICHAEL LARKIN, deceased.
" 11, William C. Randolph, Administrator of WILLIAM BURNS, deceased.
" 11, Caroline Eckstein, Executrix of JOHN KRAUSZ, deceased.
" 11, William A. and Anthony S. Ruffner, Executors of ANTHONY RUFFNER, deceased.
" 13, James Craig and Catharine Shoemaker, Administrators of N. KLINE SHOEMAKER, deceased.
" 13, Thomas Williams, Jr., Administrator of BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, deceased.
" 13, Emma M. Wilson, Guardian of ELLA WILSON, late a minor.
" 14, Rosina Paravicini, Administratrix of JOHN PARAVICINI, deceased.
" 14, Peter Tanney, Administrator of ARTHUR TANNEY, deceased.
" 14, Anna R. Wilson, Administratrix of JOSEPH T. WILSON, deceased.
" 14, William Reed, Administrator of MARGARET WOOD, deceased.
" 14, Margaret Magee, Administratrix of JAMES MAGEE, deceased.
" 15, Edward S. Campbell, Executor of PAULINA S. L. LIBE, deceased.
" 16, Benjamin Little, Administrator of CHRISTIAN DOLDE, deceased.
" 16, F. L. Sauerwein, Administrator of JACOB FRAUTH, deceased.
" 16, Sarah Paul, Administratrix of HARRIET WILSON, deceased.
" 18, Anna C. Duncan, et al., Executors of WILLIAM DUNCAN, deceased.
" 18, Patrick Kelly, Administrator of WILLIAM KELLY, deceased.
" 19, Catharine Schrack and Martin Buehler, Executors of CHRISTIAN SCHRACK, deceased.
" 19, George S. James, Administrator of RACHEL DENESENCE, deceased.
" 19, Joseph A. Collins, Administrator of THOMAS H. PIERCE, deceased.
" 19, Joseph Rest and William McMahon, Executors of JOHN McCLAIN, deceased.
" 19, Ann E. Putt, et al., Executors of FRANCIS PUTT, deceased.
" 19, Nicholas Grim, et al., Executors and Trustees of JOHN GRIM, deceased.
" 20, Gustav A. Saling, Administrator of JUSTUS VON BOYNEBURGK, deceased.
" 20, John A. Schulte, Administrator of CHRISTIAN GUTH, deceased.
" 20, John Williams, Administrator c. t. a. of ALBERT COFFIN, deceased.
" 20, John and David Sellers, Executors of MARY S. BUNTING, deceased.
" 20, Thomas Williams, Jr., Administrator of DAVID E. WILLIAMS, deceased.
" 21, John Colhoun, Administrator of HUGH COLHOUN, deceased.
" 21, Aubrey H. Smith, Administrator of WILLIAM B. GRIER, M. D., deceased.
" 22, David R. Perkenpine, Executor of MARGARET PERKENPINE, deceased.
" 22, Thomas Cochran, Trustee of BARBARA NEILL, deceased.
" 22, Elizabeth Hazley, Administratrix of WILLIAM HAZLEY, deceased.
" 22, Joseph Hodgson, Administrator c. t. a. of MATILDA B. HODGSON, deceased.
" 23, Henry W. Brenner, Executor of FREDERICK BRENNER, deceased.
" 23, Ada F. Wieman (late Campbell), Administratrix of WILLIAM S. CAMPBELL, deceased.
" 23, Peter C. Van Blunk, Executor of HANNAH NAPIER, deceased.
" 25, William M. David, et al., Trustees of JEANETTE S. WOODWARD, deceased.
" 25, Ann P. Woodward, Guardian of LEONIDAS S. WOODWARD, late a minor.
" 26, Charles Robbins, Executor of MARGARET YONKER, deceased.
" 26, Edward N. Wright and Joseph Austin Spencer, Executors of PETER ROVOUDT, deceased.
" 26, Hannah Walters, Executrix of JOHN KLOTZ, deceased.
" 28, A. W. Corgee, Administrator of JOHN MORRIS TAYLOR, deceased.
" 28, Humphrey Sullivan, Sr., and Ellen Robinson, Administrators of JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, deceased.
" 28, Maria Borzell, Executrix of GEORGE A. BORZELL, deceased.
" 28, Mary Ball, Administratrix of WILLIAM BALL, deceased.
" 28, Daniel and Isaac Epler, Executors of GEORGE B. EPLER, deceased.
" 28, Sophia Digman, Administratrix of JOHN DIGMAN, deceased.
" 28, Annie E. Stewart, Guardian of HENRY O. STEWART, minor child of JAMES A. STEWART, deceased.
" 28, W. Heyward Drayton, Executor and Trustee of PERCIVAL DRAYTON, deceased.
" 28, Emily Louderback, Administratrix of the Estate of MATTHIAS LOUDERBACK, deceased.
" 28, Ann M. Ducachet and Edward Shippen, Administrators of Rev. HENRY W. DUCACHET, deceased.

3 29 f4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

NOTICE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, of June Term, 1866, No. 84. In Divorce. AMALIA VOELKER vs. PHILIPP VOELKER.

To Philipp Voelker, the above-named respondent—Sir:—The depositions of witnesses for libellant in the above case will be taken before E. K. NICHOLS, Esq., the Examiner, appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, at the office of the subscriber, No. 512 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FRED. DITTMANN,
Attorney for Libellant.
4 4 15t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM SPOONER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of EDWIN SPOONER, WILLIAM SPOONER, Jr., and DAVID C. SPOONER, Executors and Trustees under the will of WILLIAM SPOONER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 22, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 South SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

LEONARD MYERS,
4 6 mwf5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ESTATE OF S. M. DUBS.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES, Etc., Trustees for SUSAN M. DUBS, under the will of WILLIAM J. DUBS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 504 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOHN CLAYTON,
4 5 1mw 8t* Auditor.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 26 3m CORNER OF RACE.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street,
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street:

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.

PITKIN & CO.,
3 13 1m Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30½

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1½ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22½] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14½

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866.
Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [22½] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24½

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans April 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans April 13.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1½ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

GRAND EXCURSION
TO THE
PARIS EXPOSITION.
The new and first-class Ocean-going Iron Steamship
HAVANA,
2000 Tons Burden,
STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,

Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent Steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will only carry first-class Passengers. A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the Ship.

Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of State-room.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For further particulars and passage apply to the Agents,

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 62 SOUTH Street, New York,
Or to the
PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY
3 9 1m4p No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW YORK, of the INMAN LINE, will sail from Pier 45 North River, at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, for LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN.

The Steamship EDINBURG will call on WEDNESDAY, April 24.

Rates of Passage.—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35—Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
4 11 5t No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.
CITY OF MANCHESTER..........Wednesday, April 10
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, April 13
CITY OF NEW YORK..........Wednesday, April 17
CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, April 20
EDINBURGH..........Wednesday, April 24
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$35
To London	115	To London	38
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
87½ No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1½ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm-name of BROOKE & PUGH, doing business at Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who have claims against the above firm will present them to the undersigned for immediate settlement, and those who are indebted to the same will please make early payment.

NATHAN BROOKE,
EDWARD H. PUGH.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm-name of BROOKE, COLKET & CO., for five years, ending the 31st day of March, 1872, and will continue the Flour, Grain, and Produce Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street.

NATHAN BROOKE,
GEORGE H. COLKET,
EDWARD H. PUGH.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1867. 4 2 12t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10½ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·0
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $311,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8½

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867.
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1866,
$27,431·18 $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 t12 31]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White.
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25½

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27½

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverenx,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30½

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL.
CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000
Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story front office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [22½
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.
A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000,
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date.
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
	Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw½ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS
OFFERS
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOODS
4 8 fmw1m] Suitable for the Spring Trade.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., April 2, 1867.

Sealed Proposals invited and will be received at this office until MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., April 15, 1867, for the delivery in the city of Baltimore of one hundred (100) Cavalry Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from date of acceptance of any proposal

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.
4 4 9t Depot Quartermaster.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 t5 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 12.

Expense of the Russian Negotiation.

The only extra expense incurred by the Government in the acquisition of Russian America was the cost of a telegram sent during the negotiation from Washington to General Halleck, at San Francisco, asking what would be a reasonable price, and of his reply, that a reasonable price would be from five to ten millions of dollars.

The Explosion of Gasoline.

There was a serious explosion of gasoline at the City Post Office this morning, nearly resulting fatally to three persons. Two gasoline machines of rival patents are being tested to light the Post Office, and it is charged that some person in the interest of one of the patents opened the stop-cock of the other machine, whereby the room was filled with gas, resulting in an explosion, when it was entered with a lighted candle about five o'clock this morning James A. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Post Office, was badly burned, as were A. H. Doubleday and L. B. Moses, clerks. The latter cannot recover. The police are endeavoring to develop the affair.

The Supreme Court.

A brilliant array of counsel is gathered in the Supreme Court room to-day, in anticipation of the argument upon the Georgia petition against the Military Reconstruction bill. Most of the leading members of the New York bar are present. Attorney-General Stanbery, in an elaborate argument, is opposing the motion to grant injunctions in the Mississippi and Georgia cases. The court-room is crowded with spectators and a brilliant array of counsel on both sides.

The present indications are that the motion in the Mississippi injunction case will be denied.

Death of a Newspaper.

The *Evening Leader*, the afternoon paper lately started here, has been suspended.

J. Wilkes Booth's Skeleton.

The National Medical Museum, late Ford's Theatre, where Lincoln was assassinated, will be opened on the anniversary of Lincoln's death. It contains the backbone of Booth, with the ball that killed him.

The Adjournment Question.

The Senate is engaged in discussing the adjournment question. Mr. Sumner thinks they ought to stay and fight it out; others are for yielding. They will probably agree on some day next week.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 12

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$1000 Pa 5s	96½	200 sh Read R	49¾
$1000 do....cp	95	100 do....s30.	49⅝
$500 U S 7-30s.Je	105⅝	100 do	49⅝
50 sh 13th & 15th	19⅝	200 do....b30.	49·81
100 sh Maple Shade	1	100 do	49⅝
2 sh Com'l Bk	56	100 sh Mich S....b30.	69
SECOND BOARD.			
$200 U S 7-30s..Au	105⅞	100 sh Penna R	55¼
$100 City 6s, New	100¼	100 do	55⅜
$3000 do..New	100½	100 do....b30.	55¼
$1300 do..New	100½	39 do	55¾
$4690·26 Pa 5s..past due	100¾	100 do....s30.	56
$1000 C & A 6s,'75	95	100 sh Cata Prf	28¾
17 sh Norrist'n	60	200 do	29
30 do	60	100 do....b5.	29
30 do	60	500 sh Read R	49¾
20 sh Leh N	53¾	100 do	49¼
25 sh 10th & 11th	64	100 do....b30.	49¾

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

Imported Cloakings, elegant new styles.
American Cloakings, cheaper, and very handsome.
Plain and Neat Fancies for Short Sacques.
Single Width Cloakings, prices very low.

CASSIMERES.

75 cent Cassimeres, all-wool, fair quality.
90, 80c, and $1·00 Cassimeres, good goods.
$1·25 Cassimeres, last year's price was $1·75.
Fine Black Cassimeres, $1·50 upwards.
Unrivalled assortment men's and boys' wear.

LINEN GOODS.

Fancy Linen Drills for boys.
French Fancy Drills and Duck.
White Linen Drills and Duck.
Coating and Blouse Linens, cheap.
Blay Linens low, by the piece or yard.
Dress Linens, Brown Hollands, etc., piece or yard.
Tailor's Canvas, every grade, piece or yard.
Some large auction purchases at unusually low prices by the piece.

WHITE GOODS.

Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets and Nainsooks.
Large and Small Plaid Nainsooks.
Plain Swiss, Dimity, India Twills.
Bishop's Lawn, Long Lawn, Linen Cambric.
White Pique, some extra cheap lots.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Hemstitch, from auction, 25, 33, 38, 45 and 50c.
Linen Cambric, 12½, 18, 25, 31, and 37 cents.
Tucked, Mourning, Clear and Boys' Hdkfs.
Silk, of American manufacture.
Ladies' Gloves, white, buff, and mode Berlin Hosiery, a very fair assortment. [1 2 stuth4p

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JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN, A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

BEST BLACK SILKS,

CHENE SILKS,

PLAIN SILKS,

3 2 wsmt[rp] PLAID SILKS,

FIGURED GRENADINE, HERNANI,

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,

LARGE VARIETY OF GREY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS SILKS!

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE CHEAP

SPRING SILKS

AT $1·00 PER YARD.

POPLINETTES, NEW SHADES, 65 CENTS.
MELANGE FOR TOURISTS, 75 CENTS.
CHINTZ FIGURED PERCALES.
PLAIN GROUND PERCALES.
FIGURED PIQUES, $1·00.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR

UNRIVALLED ASSORTMENT.

FANCY CASSIMERES FOR BOYS.
FANCY CASSIMERES FOR MEN'S WEAR.
MIXED GOODS FOR BUSINESS SUITS.
FINE FRENCH CASSIMERES.
FINE FRENCH CLOTHS.

House-Furnishing Dry Goods.

BARNSLEY TABLE LINENS.
WIDE LINEN SHEETINGS.
PILLOW LINENS.
200 DOZEN NAPKINS AND TOWELS.
LINEN HUCKABACKS 25 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS.

0-4 UTICA SHEETING
10-4 WALTHAM SHEETING,
11-4 HUGUENOT SHEETING,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
FINE SHIRTINGS,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11fsmrp PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

ARE OPENING NEW GOODS FOR SPRING OF

1867.

FASHIONABLE SILKS.
STEEL COLORED POPLINS.
MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES.
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS.
NEW GOODS DAILY. [3 6 wfm6m

RE-OPENING OF

MYERS'

"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of

MOURNING MILLINERY,

Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,

'GIRARD ROW.'

A. MYERS,
Lately of New York.

3 22 fmw2m

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 818 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,

THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

3 18 mwf2m No. 818 ARCH Street.

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT SLREET,

NEW DESIGNS

OF

BRIDAL SILVER.

4 1 mwf3mrp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING STYLES BONNETS

OPENING THIS DAY.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

3 25 2m

---

107 EIGHTH STREET 107

RIBBON STORE,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles.

RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.

French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.

Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.

The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.

Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.

JULIUS SICHEL,

NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

ZEPHYR WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES

Also opened lately,

A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,

And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.

Special inducements offered in prices. [4 1 mwfip2m

AMBER, PEARL.

CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT

RAPSON'S

4 9 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m **MAD'LLE KEOCH.**

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of

FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES
STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.

Please give us a call.

Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

3 29 1m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 16]

M. E. MASON & CO., AT THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 1316 CHESNUT Street,
Will open, April 10 and 11, latest styles of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, HATS, AND DRESS CAPS.
Would call special attention to their ENGLISH HATS. 4 9 12t

MEAD & CO.,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR,

Have just finished several NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, and are now offering them at lowest prices.

TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, PLAIN.....$24 TO $30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$25
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$27
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH.....$33
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH.....$35

MEAD & CO.

ARE NOW AT

NO. 910 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR WARE.

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,

4 4 3mrp] NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE,

SUCCESSORS TO

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET, ARCHERY, ETC.,

NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.

Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

AGENTS FOR;

WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S

OIL CLOTHS,

AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

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RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns

OF

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

Just arrived from Europe, and now in Store,

Also, a complete assortment of

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN.
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

3 12 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

JUST LANDED

ENGLISH CARPETINGS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
INGRAINS.

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. WHITE,

No. 13 North SECOND Street.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

4 5 1m First Carpet Store above Market.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

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GEORGE W. HILL

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers. 2 13 wfm3m

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SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,

CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $100
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

1 23 1mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)

AUCTIONEERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

April 15, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a general assortment of goods.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

April 15, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [4 9 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning.

April 16, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [4 10 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning.

April 18, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [4 12 5t

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M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

April 16, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange.—

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

2 $1000 6 per cent. Union Canal Coupon Bonds.
$270 Scrip North Pennsylvania Railroad.
5 shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.
1 share Schuylkill Navigation Co. (common).
3 shares Southwark Railroad.
645 shares Oil City Petroleum and Refining Co.

FOR OTHER ACCOUNTS.

100 shares Freedom Iron and Steel Co.
20 shares Manhattan Gas Governor Co.
16 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad.
$72 scrip do do do
100 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
34 shares Planters' Bank of Tennessee.
100 shares Planters' Bank of Mississippi.
400 shares Broad Top Improvement Co.
500 shares Black Heath Coal Co.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
100 shares Anti-Incrustation Co.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.
5 $1000 First Mortgage Bonds North Penna. Railroad.
25 shares Cape Island Gas Co.
5 shares Swede Iron Co.

PEW

No. 143 Church of the Holy Trinity.

Estate of July Ann and William Schively, deceased:—COUNTRY SEAT and FARM and STONE QUARRY, 21 acres. Twenty-third Ward.

Executor's Peremptory Sale. Estate of Hugh O'Donnell will include:—

SECOND and SHIPPEN STREETS—S. W. corner, Store and Dwelling.
SECOND Street—No. 837, Store and Dwelling.
SECOND Street—No. 724, Store and Dwelling.
SECOND Street—No. 1007, Frame Dwelling.
FRONT Street—No. 804, Brick Dwelling.
NINTH and CATHARINE—N. E. corner, Brick Dwelling.
THIRD Street—No. 1020, Brick Dwelling.
NEW Street—No. 240, Tavern and Dwelling.
SWANSON Street—No. 860, Brick Dwelling.
BECK Street—No. 31, Frame Dwelling.
GAUL Street—No. 2025, Brick Dwelling.
SIXTH Street—No. 907, Brick Dwelling.
SIXTH Street—No. 912, five Brick Dwellings.
SIXTH Street—No. 915, two Brick Dwellings.
QUEEN Street—No. 123, Frame Dwelling.
QUEEN Street—No. 322, Brick Dwelling.
REDWOOD Street—No. 532, Brick Dwelling.
SECOND Street—No. 1005, Store and Dwelling.
SECOND Street—Two Building Lots.
FRONT Street—Building Lot, two fronts.
LOMBARD street—Frame Dwelling.
WASHINGTON Street—Building Lot.
ELFRETH'S Alley—No. 135 Brick Dwelling.
RICHMOND and PALMER Streets—N. W. corner, Tavern and Dwelling.
Seven GROUND RENTS—$202, $250, $16, $12, $18, $10, $9·62 a year.

Full particulars of the above in hand-bills, which may be had at the Auction Rooms. 4 12 3t

Public Sale on the Premises.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE,
No. 1621 Wallace Street.
On Saturday Morning,

April 13, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, the modern three-story Brick Residence, with two-story back building, and lot of ground 20 feet front by 180 feet deep to Noret street. May be seen at any time. Also, THE HANDSOME FURNITURE, ELEGANT MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, FINE CURTAINS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC. 4 9 4t

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J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 15, will include—
MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 923 Clinton street.
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT, north side of Thompson street, east of Seventh street.
SPRING GARDEN STREET.—Valuable Building Lot, 36 by 171 feet through to Brandywine street, north side of Spring Garden street, 161 feet west of Eighteenth street, adjoining the new row of brown-stone residences.
MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE AND RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Tenth and Rodman streets.
TWO THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1002 and 1004 Rodman street.
TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 640 N. Seventh street.
VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, northeast corner of Allegheny avenue and Second street.
FOURTEEN DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, 19 by 152 feet each, North Broad street, corner of Susquehanna avenue.
TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 2025 Catharine street.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

Sale at No. 1400 North Ninth Street.
TWO STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Built by FABER, of Pittsburg.
On Wednesday Morning,

April 17th, at 11 o'clock, at the shop of Saurman & Tobin, No. 1400 N. Ninth street, two steam engines and boilers, built by Faber, of Pittsburg; six (6) inch cylinder, twenty-four (24) inch stroke, with hot and cold water pumps attached. One engine and boiler is new. They are rated at 12-horse power each. [4 11 5t

May be examined any time previous to sale.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS

No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 500 LOTS FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS.

Of the importation of
Messrs. B. DIAMOND & CO.,
by catalogue, on a credit,
On Wednesday morning,

April 17, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Included will be found, viz.:—

FRENCH FANS, a full line in linen, silk, feather, wood, in 100 different and newest styles, being the largest assortment ever offered at auction in this city.

PALM FANS, also 50 cases palm fans, in original cases.

BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS, also Paris dress cloak, mantilla, and bonnet trimmings, in jet, crystal and amber. Jet and crystal gimps.

NOUVEAUTES, just arrived from Paris, comprising newest styles for spring sales.

Catalogues and samples early on the morning of sale. [4 11 5t

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BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 127 S. Tenth Street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, OIL FINISH; ELEGANT VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, MANTEL GLASSES, SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES, PLATED WARE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, GAS FIXTURES ETC., ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 127 S. Tenth street, will be sold the furniture of a family removing from the city, comprising elegant velvet and Brussels carpets, walnut parlor furniture covered with plush; large French plate mantel mirror with walnut frame; three suits of walnut chamber furniture; large and elegant walnut sideboard; extension dining table; walnut hat-rack; spring and hair mattresses; China, plated ware, kitchen furniture, etc.

The furniture is of superior quality, and has been in use but a few months.

Catalogues can be had at the auction store on Monday. 4 12 3t

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AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

M'CLEES & M'CANN'S CLOSING SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

To be sold without reserve, on account of retiring from the business.

B. Scott, Jr., will sell, without reserve,
On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

April 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock, the entire collection of modern paintings belonging to Messrs. M'Clees & M'Cann, at their Art Gallery, No. 927 Chesnut street. Among the artists represented are

Edmund D. Lewis,	G. B. Atwood,
James Hamilton,	Briscoe,
W. Sheridan Young,	W. V. Van Bonfield,
W. H. Cooper,	George F. Bensell,
T. J. Fennimore,	Leonard,
W. E. Winner,	Laufont de Metz,

And others. [4 5 6t

The paintings are now on exhibition, free, day and evening, at the Gallery, No. 927 Chesnut street.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER

Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 3 21tf

LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH WHITE GRANITE WARE, GLASS WARE, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, in open lots, suitable for city and country retail trade.

Purchasers for country trade can get their goods carefully packed at the auction room. [4 11 4t

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CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

We have now the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR BOYS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A large assortment of

Fancy Coatings and Cassimeres

FOR GENTLEMEN TO ORDER FROM

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

3 30 smw1mrp ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street,

Call the attention of the public to their Stock of

FINE CLOTHING.

Also, to the large assortment of NEW STYLE PIECE GOODS for Spring Wear.

Our Measure Department is so organized that gentlemen can feel every confidence that the garments obtained will be made in the best manner and latest style.

4 5 fmw1m] C. SOMERS & SON.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to

NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

(Lately occupied by E. M. Needles), where they are now opening an elegant assortment of goods for BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, and MISSES, in the latest Paris and London styles. The public is invited to call and examine 3 26 2w

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BY FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., NO. 615 CHESNUT Street and No. 612 JAYNE Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

HAVING COMPLETED OUR ARrangements for direct importation, we are enabled to offer all the favorite brands of

CHAMPAGNES

LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

We have now in Store and in Bond—

- – BASKETS PIPER HEIDSIECK,
- – BASKETS HEIDSIECK & CO.,
- – MOET & CHANDON'S SILLERY
- – CASES VEUVE CLIQUOT,
- – CASES MUMM'S VERZENAY,
- – CASES MUMM'S ROYAL ROSE,
- – CASES MUMM'S CABINET,
- – CASES MUMM'S EXTRA DRY,
- – CASES MUMM'S GOLD SEAL,
- – CASES GREEN SEAL,
- – CASES ST. MARCEAUX (Carte Blanche),
- – CASES ST. MARCEAUX (Carte Noire),
- – CASES LAC D'OR,
- – CASES CARTE D'OR

AND MANY OTHER BRANDS.

The attention of Grocers Hotels, and Private Families respectfully solicited.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

1 19 mwfsmrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free

OLD RYE WHISKIES

Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

ALSO,

Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,

DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.

Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwfsm4p*

BURDSALL,

NO. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

BELOW LOCUST.

Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all depots.

He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen:— 4 11 tmrp*

John Welsh,	W. M. Meredith,
John S. Newbold,	Morris Hacker,
E. T. Elsenbrey,	George W. Blight,
Cope Bros.,	R. Marshall,
Oliver Landreth	Edward G. Clark.